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SEPULCHRE.

PETER PARLEY'S

METHOD OF TELLING ABOUT

THE

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BIBLE,

AND OF

Ancient Countries.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND ADAPTED

BY THE REV. S. BLAIR.

WITH MANY ENGRAVINGS.

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PREFACE FOR PARENTS.

"WAS there really such a place as Jerusalem?" said a boy to his father, in my hearing, a short time since. Now this child had been accustomed to read the Scriptures, and was familiar with the New Testament. Why, then, this doubt as to the actual existence of that city in which the principal events occurred which are recorded in the Gospels? It doubtless arose from a want of definite knowledge of the geography of the country in which it was situated; and I am disposed to think that much of the childish incredulity that afterwards grows into positive infidelity arises from the same source.

It has appeared to me that one of the best means of anticipating this evil, is to make Bible geography a very early study with children. If we carry the imagination of a child to Asia; if we shew him that Jerusalem still exists; if we point out the sea of Galilee, the river Jordan, the garden of Gethsemane; if we make him understand the relative position of these objects, their distances one from the other; if we shew him the hills, mountains, rivers, and valleys where Christ and his disciples met, or preached, or journeyed;—I think we take one of the surest means of establishing an early confidence in the truth of the Scriptures.

If this view of the subject is right, nothing can be more important than to make our children acquainted with the places mentioned in the Bible. Nor is a conviction of the truth of the Bible the only benefit to be derived from this course. We all know that our interest in any narrative is much increased by being well acquainted with the places where the events narrated occurred. Add to this, also, that the comprehension is quickened, and the memory aided, by a knowledge of the country which is the scene of any history.

The leading objects of this book, then, are to fortify the youth-

ful mind in a belief of the Scriptures—to increase his interest, and aid his comprehension, in the perusal of the sacred pages. To secure these desirable ends, I have endeavoured to carry my little reader with me to the shores of Palestine; I have endeavoured to shew him that Jerusalem really exists, that the waters of the Jordan still continue to flow, and that the sea of Galilee, which bore our Saviour and his disciples upon its bosom, is still to be seen; I have endeavoured to shew that nature is thus a witness to the truth of the Bible, and that the scattered ruins of temples and cities, now gone to decay, also speak of those times of which the Bible speaks, and thus attest its veracity. I have also endeavoured, by the use of maps, and other means, to give a clear idea of the various countries mentioned in the Scriptures, their extent and boundaries, the position of mountains, the relative situation of cities and their distances from each other, the character of climates, the aspect of nature, and the manners and customs of the people in the various countries.

I have wished to make this little book a fit companion and friend for childhood—one that might be invited into the family circle, and cherished in the school-room, and perhaps in the Sunday school. I have woven in with my story a slight historical sketch of the Jews, both as adding interest to the subject, and as indispensable to the exhibition of the changing geography of the Holy Land from the time of Abraham to the period of our Saviour. And if I have failed in accomplishing the objects I proposed, I hope at least I may beget a persuasion that the subject is one of great interest, and worthy of occupying more able pens than that of

PETER PARLEY.

NOTE TO TEACHERS OF SABBATH AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

THE author suggests to teachers that the questions appended to the lessons in the following work should not be implicitly followed, in the instruction of all pupils. Simpler questions may be framed for the youngest scholars, and more comprehensive ones for those that are well advanced. On going through the book a second time, many other questions may be added by the teacher. It will be observed that there are numerous references to texts of scripture, which the learner may commit to memory, or not, as the instructor thinks best. A very few questions are inserted, to which no direct answer is found in the book; these the child may answer from his own knowledge or reflection, or if need be he can be aided by the teacher. In order to fix the subject permanently in the mind, it is recommended that every pupil go through the book three times, at least.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

CONTENTS.

PARLEY'S

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

Parley says he is going to tell about Jerusalem and other places mentioned in the Bible.

1. I SUPPOSE you have often read in the Bible, about Cain and Abel, about the Flood of waters, and how Noah and his family were saved in an ark; and about Joseph, who was sold by his brethren, and taken to Egypt, where he became a great man.

2. About David, who slew a giant and afterwards became a king; about Solomon, who built a splendid temple; about Daniel the Prophet, who was cast into a den of lions and yet was not hurt:

3. About Jesus Christ, who performed many miracles, and having been slain, rose from the dead, and ascended to Heaven; about his disciples, who went to tell the people the wonderful story of our Saviour:

4. About Paul who travelled through many countries, crossed many mountains, rivers, and seas, and experienced many and great sufferings, that he might preach the Gospel to the people of many lands.

5. I suppose you have read about all these things; and would you not like to know something about the countries where these wonderful persons lived, and where these great events happened?

6. Would you not like to know something about the city of Jerusalem, where Christ was often seen walking in the streets; about Bethlehem, where he was born, and Nazareth, where he dwelt for a long time?

7. Would you not like to know something about Egypt, where Moses was found by Pharaoh's daughter, in the bulrushes; would you not like to know something about the Red Sea, which was crossed by the Israelites, in their departure out of Egypt; about that awful Mount Sinai, where God spake to Moses; about the countries through which the Israelites passed, in their wonderful march of forty years?

8. Would you not like to know, where that famous mountain is—which is called Ararat, upon which the Ark of Noah rested, when the flood of waters began to dry up; where Sodom and Gomorrah were, those cities of the plain, consumed by fire from Heaven?

9. I am sure you would like to know these things, and I am now going to write a little book, in which I shall tell you about them. I shall try to make you understand where Jerusalem is; what sort of a place it is now, and what sort of a place it was, in the time of

Christ. I shall tell you of the towns and cities around Jerusalem, and about other places mentioned in the Bible.

10. I shall tell you of the rivers, valleys, lakes, seas, and hills; I shall tell you about the people called Jews; I shall tell you how they looked, how they dressed, what kind of houses they had, and many other things.

11. I shall tell you about Egypt as it is now, and as it was when Moses dwelt there; about several cities, visited by the apostles; and about Greece and Rome, where Paul preached.

12. After you have read these stories, I hope you will be able to understand the Bible better, and I am sure the better you understand it, the more you will love it.

QUESTIONS.

Into how many parts is the Bible divided? *Ans.* Two: the Old and the New Testament.

1. Is the story of Cain and Abel in the Old or New Testament?
2. In which part is the story of the Deluge?
3. Where is the story of Jesus Christ and the Apostles?
   What did Jesus Christ do?
4. In what part of the Bible is the story of Paul?
   What did Paul do?
6. In what city did Christ often walk about?
   Where was he born?
   Where did he dwell for a long time?
7. What can you tell me about Moses?
   What of the Red Sea?
8. On what mountain did the Ark rest after the Deluge?
   What cities were destroyed by fire?
11. Who dwelt in Egypt?
    Where did Paul preach?

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

CONTAINING EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND NEW HOLLAND; ALSO, THE INDIAN OCEAN, AND A PART OF THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, NORTHERN, AND SOUTHERN OCEANS.

LESSON II.

Parley tells about the shape of the earth. How it is divided, and how to go to Joppa.

1. You no doubt remember that the world is nearly round, like an orange, and that it is surrounded by the sky, which is filled with stars. You remember that the surface of the earth is divided into land and water; that the land consists of two great continents; and that the water is divided into oceans, seas, bays, and gulfs.

2. At page 4, or facing page 5, is a picture of the Eastern Continent; and is divided into three portions, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

3. At page 6, or facing page 7, is a map of one half of the earth, and is called the continent of America. It is about nine thousand miles long. As this vast portion of the globe was not dicovered till long after the days of the Apostles, you will not find any reference to it in Bible Geography.

4. You will see, on the map of the Eastern Continent, the Mediterranean Sea lying between Europe, Africa, and Asia. At page 9 is a map of this sea; you will observe that Europe is to the north; Africa to the west; and Asia to the east of it.

5. Now the countries mentioned in the Old and New

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE,

CONTAINING NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND A PART OF THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN OCEANS.

Testament, lie around this sea; some in Africa, some in Asia, and some in Europe. Egypt for instance is in Africa, Jerusalem is in Asia, and Greece and Rome are in Europe.

6. I shall tell you by and by about St. Paul, and you will then see that he sailed across the Mediterranean, and visited many towns, both in Asia and Europe.

7. The Mediterranean Sea, lies in a southern direc-

THE TOWN AND ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

tion from London; and is entered from the Atlantic by the Straits of Gibraltar.

8. These Straits are about fifteen miles in width: on the left hand side, you will see the tall rock of Gibraltar: on the right hand you will see the coast of Africa.

9. After leaving Gibraltar, you enter the Mediterranean Sea. This sea is surrounded on all sides by cities, full of people.

10. On the south side, in Africa, are Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, and other celebrated places.

11. On the north side, in Europe, are many cities in Italy, and Greece and Turkey. But you must leave them, and proceed on your voyage, if you wish to get to Jerusalem.

12. The countries around the Mediterranean, have been the scenes of the most remarkable events in history. They have been known for thousands of years, and here cities, empires, states, and kingdoms, have flourished and fallen into decay.

13. After sailing in an easterly direction, for a long time, you will come to the shore of Asia; here you will find a city by the name of Jaffa or Joppa. At this place you may leave your ship, and travel by land to Jerusalem, which is only about forty-five miles distant from Jaffa.

MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

QUESTIONS.

1 What is the shape of the earth?
By what is it surrounded?
How is the surface of the earth divided?

2. Into what three parts is the Eastern Continent divided?
Which of these parts occupy the Southern portion of the Eastern Continent?
Which the Eastern?
Which the North Western?
What Ocean lies between the Eastern and Western Continent?

3. How long is the continent of America?
What ocean on the east of America?
What on the west?
Into what two parts is America divided?

4. Where is the Mediterranean Sea?
What lies south of it?

4. What lies north?
What east?
What west?
5. Where do the countries mentioned in the Bible lie?
Where is Egypt? Jerusalem? Greece? Rome?
6. What did St. Paul do?
7. Which way does the Mediterranean Sea lie from us?
How do you enter the Mediterranean Sea?
How far from London are the Straits of Gibraltar?
8. How wide are the Straits of Gibraltar?
What may be seen on the left hand as you pass these Straits? On the right?
13. At which end of the Mediterranean Sea is Jaffa?
Is Jaffa in Europe, Asia, or Africa
Where is Jaffa mentioned in the Bible. See Jonah i. 3. Acts ix. 43.

LESSON III.

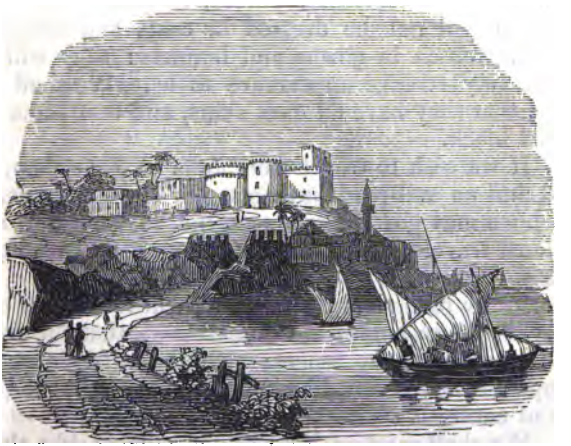
Parley takes a fancy trip with his young readers. They go to Jerusalem, and see strange things by the way.

1. The Mediterranean Sea is about two thousand miles in length; not far from its eastern extremity you will find Jerusalem, which by the most direct course is about two thousand miles from London.

2. It is an easy thing now-a-days for a person who has plenty of money, to visit Jerusalem; and a great many persons go every year to see that famous city.

3. I am a little too old, really to undertake such a journey with my young readers; but we can easily imagine ourselves entering a ship at Portsmouth, passing down the English Channel to the Atlantic, entering the

Straits of Gibraltar, proceeding to Malta, and after a short stay embarking again for the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, where we shall find the little city of Jaffa.



VIEW OF JAFFA, OR JOPPA.

4. Or if you think *that* a circuitous rout, we may pass directly into Italy, and embark where the illustrious Apostle and prisoner Paul landed, when coming to appear before Cæsar. Read Acts xxvii. 28.

5. As soon as we touch the eastern shore, we shall perceive that we are in a strange land; we shall see that the houses are very different from ours; we shall see no coaches, chaises, or wagons in the streets.

6. There will be some horses, and many camels; the men will not be dressed in coats and trowsers; nor the women in gowns and bonnets: they will all have a very strange appearance to us. We shall observe, that they have all dark skins, and that some are almost black.

7. If we wish to travel from Jaffa to Jerusalem, we shall find no rail-road carriages, nor stage coaches, in which we may go; the roads are indeed very bad, and we must travel on foot, or upon mules, or camels, or horses.

8. As we pass along, everything will remind us that we are far from home; we shall remark that the fields are not enclosed by fences; that the cattle have all humps on their backs, like buffaloes; and that the very face of nature is strange.

9. We shall meet with no bright villages like those of England; we shall see no white farm houses scattered over the hills; the country will generally appear gloomy and desolate. We shall occasionally meet with villages, the houses of which are partly of mud and

partly of stone; on the hills, we shall sometimes see olive trees and vineyards.

10. We shall meet on our road, no coaches, wagons, or omnibuses; sometimes we shall see the people travelling on horseback, and sometimes on camels; we shall find no hotels with bright signs, where we can get any thing we wish. The inns we shall meet with will be built of stone, and will be dark and dismal.

11. We shall observe that the country through which we pass is often lonely, waste, and barren; sometimes we shall see tall, rugged mountains and silent valleys, where scarcely a tree, or shrub, or flower is seen, and where no living thing appears to dwell, except the hawk or vulture that hovers in the air.

12. We shall sometimes meet with heaps of stones among which we shall discover the remains of some ancient city, which time has buried in ruins. These will tell us, that this land is not now what it once was; they will tell us that cities once existed, and that a people once flourished here, which are now passed away.

13. At length we shall meet with crowds of people, and the wider road will assure us that we are approaching a great city. At a distance, we shall see many houses surrounded by a high stone wall; we shall pass through one of the gates of this wall, and find ourselves in the streets of Jerusalem.

A VIEW OF JERUSALEM AS YOU APPROACH IT.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the length of the Mediterranean Sea?
   How far is Jerusalem from London?
   In what direction is Jerusalem from Britain? Point your finger to it.
3. What ocean must we cross to go to Jerusalem?
   What straits must we pass through?
   What sea must we cross?
   Point your finger towards Jaffa?
4. What shall we notice at Jaffa?
7. How must we travel from Jaffa to Jerusalem?
8. What of the fields? The cattle? The people?
9. What of the country? [with?
   What shall we occasionally meet
   What shall we see on the hills?
10. What shall we not meet?
    How will the people travel?
    What of hotels and inns?
12. What of ruins?
13. By what is Jerusalem surrounded?

LESSON IV.

Going about Jerusalem, and seeing how different it is now from what it was in ancient times; about the streets, houses, shops, and the poor Jews.

1. How strange must be our feelings, on finding ourselves in Jerusalem; in that city, where Christ was wont to walk about the streets; where king David dwelt, and where Solomon built his mighty temple!

2. With what interest shall we go from place to place, and say to ourselves, this is the Garden of Gethsemane, where Christ watched with his disciples;

this is Calvary where he died, to save the human family from the bondage of sin!

3. But alas! how much this great city has changed since the time of Christ! It was then, and had been for ages, the centre of the Jewish worship; it was called the Holy City, and its Temple was considered the peculiar dwelling place of the Most High. It was also a place of great commerce; was filled with costly edifices, and crowded with a vast population.

4. Now, in passing through the city, you will find the streets narrow, dark, and dirty, and in many of them, you will scarcely meet with a single person. There are a few shops, but these are miserably supplied with goods; the houses are built of stone, but have no windows looking into the streets; they have the appearance of prisons, rather than of dwellings.

5. If you go to look for the Temple, once glittering with gold, and in the time of Christ presenting a busy scene of merchants and money-changers; you will find that the prophecy, which foretold its destruction, has been fulfilled, and that one stone has not been left upon another.

6. If you look about for the haughty High Priest, and proud Pharisee of our Saviour's time, you will not find them; you will indeed discover that the whole Jewish nation has passed away, scattered, agreeably to

the words of prophecy, to the four winds of heaven, except a miserable remnant, who still cling to the Holy City.

7. These dwell in poverty, and suffer every species of wrong and contempt from the Turks, who are now the ruling people, not only in Jerusalem, but throughout Palestine. Yet still these poor Jews love to dwell in the city of David; here they live and worship as their fathers did, thousands of years before.

8. They are cheered with the hope and the belief, that God will soon send a king, whom they call the Messiah, to rebuild the Temple, to gather the scattered sons of Israel, to restore the ancient Jewish worship, and to bring Jerusalem back to its former splendour.

9. Animated by these bright hopes, they submit to insult and injustice, carefully instructing their children to read the books of the Old Testament in the Hebrew language; and to worship after the fashion of their fathers. Thus they live; and when they die are secretly buried by their companions in the valley of Jehosaphat.

QUESTIONS.

3. What of Jerusalem in Christ's time?
4. How shall we find the streets of Jerusalem now?
   What of the shops?
   What of the houses?
5. What of Solomon's Temple?
6. The Jewish nation?
7. What do the Jews suffer at the hands of the Turks?
   What do the Jews love to do?
8. What is their hope and belief?
9. What else can you tell of these Jews?

LESSON V.

Parley tells more about Jerusalem. About the buildings, climate, and productions. About other parts of Palestine or the Holy Land.

1. We shall find Jerusalem to be a city of desolation: it is true there are many splendid buildings, and as you approach the place, it has an aspect of magnificence; but when you enter the city, the people generally appear to be poor, sullen, and unhappy.

2. The number of inhabitants is probably about fifteen thousand: many of them Turks, some of them Greeks, a few Jews, and some Christians. A great many Pilgrims come to visit the city from different parts of Asia every year.

3. There is a fine building three hundreed feet long, covering the ground where our Saviour was crucified and buried. It is called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In the centre, is a splendid tomb, covered with damask hangings, striped with gold; over it forty-four lamps are suspended, some of silver and some of gold; these are always kept lighted by monks who attend upon the church.

4. This place is the chief object of interest to all persons who visit Jerusalem. There are about a dozen Mosques in the city, one of which is situated on Mount

Moriah, where Solomon's Temple was built; there are also five or six Synagogues, and several Monasteries.

TOMB OF THE KINGS OF JUDAH

5. The place called the Tomb of the Kings, lying a little out of the city, is remarkable, it being the place where it is supposed some of the kings of Judah were

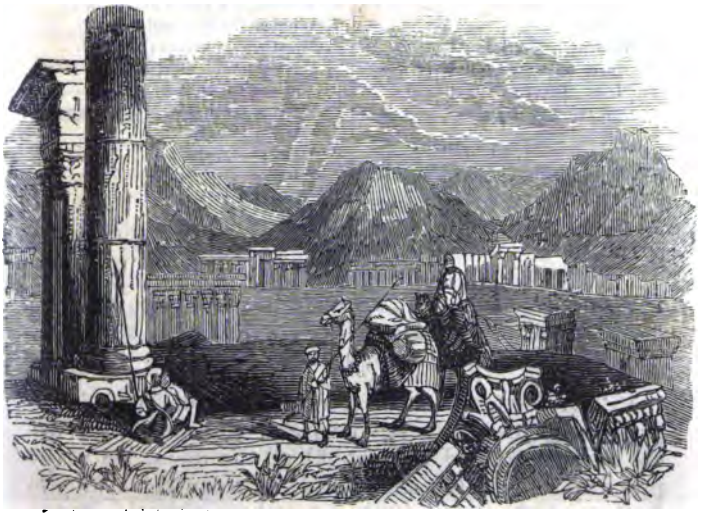
buried. It is visited by all strangers who go to Jerusalem.

6. The climate of Palestine is very beautiful, and the country around Jerusalem is naturally fertile; in some places it is finely cultivated, and there you may see rich crops of wheat, olive groves, vineyards, fig trees, orange trees, and other productions of a warm climate.

7. If you take your leave of Jerusalem, and travel throughout the neighbouring countries, you will find that the same Sun, and the same Moon, that shown down upon Abraham, David, and Solomon, now shine upon the places in which they dwelt.

8. You will find the same mountains, the same rivers, the same valleys, and the same lakes that existed in ancient times. Many of them have changed their names, but the great works of nature remain nearly the same. It is otherwise with the works of man; towns, cities, villages, temples, are either destroyed, or so changed, as scarcely to resemble what they once were.

9. Many of them are utterly in ruins, and not a vestige now remains of many cities, which in ancient times were renowned for their splendour. The very place where Babylon the Great once stood is not known with certainty; and Tadmor, famed for its magnificence, is now a heap of ruins.



TADMOR IN THE DESERT.

QUESTIONS.

1. What can you say of Jerusalem?
2. What is the number of inhabitants? What are the inhabitants? What of Pilgrims?
3. Where is the church of the Holy Sepulchre situated? Describe this Church?
4. What of the Mosques? Synagogues? Monasteries? What is a Mosque? *Ans.* A building in which the Mahomedans worship? What is a Synagogue? *Ans.* A

building in which the Jews worship.

4. What is a Monastery? *Ans.* A place in which Monks or Nuns live, devoting themselves to prayer and religious rites and ceremonies.
5. What of the Tomb of the Kings?
6. What of the climate of Palestine?
6. The country round Jerusalem?
7. What of the Sun and Moon?
8. Mountains, rivers, valleys, &c.
   Have they the same names now as in ancient times?
   What of the works of man, towns, cities, villages, &c.?
9. What of Babylon?
   What of Tadmor?

LESSON VI.

Parley having told about Jerusalem as it is now, informs the reader that it was once very different, and that other places have changed also.

1. You have now some idea of Jerusalem, as it is at present. This being the principal city mentioned in the Scriptures, and the capital of the Jews, we may properly make it the starting point, from which we go forth to study other countries, spoken of in the Holy Scriptures.

2. Before we proceed to do this, let me remind you that all the events spoken of in the Bible took place long since; it is now about eighteen hundred years since the last events, described in the Scriptures, occurred. You must remember therefore, that great changes have happened since Bible times.

3. It is true, as I have said, that the great works of God remain nearly unchanged. The climate is the same now in the land of Canaan, that it was four thousand years ago, in the days of Abraham; the mountains also, remain in their places; and the seas continue to be encircled by the same shores.

4. But kings and rulers are changed; nations have passed away, and others occupy their places; kingdoms have been swept from the earth, and others flourish amidst their ruins. Cities, palaces, and thrones, have crumbled into dust; some to be revived no more; and others to give place to new ones.

5. The names now given to Europe, Asia, and Africa, were not used in ancient times, nor do they occur in any part of the Bible, except that Asia is used in the New Testament, to denote some small portions of country. All the countries mentioned in the sacred volume occupied not more than one third part of the eastern continent.

6. The north of Europe; the middle and southern portions of Africa; the northern and western portions of Asia, were unkown in these ancient times.

QUESTIONS.

1. What of Jerusalem?
2. How long is it since the last events mentioned in the Scriptures took place?
3. What of the climate of Canaan? Mountains? Seas?
4. What of kings and rulers? Nations? Kingdoms? Cities? Palaces?

5. What of Europe, Asia, and Africa?
How large a portion of the eastern continent is occupied by the places mentioned in the Scriptures?
6. What countries were unknown in those ancient times?

LESSON VII.

Parley tells what the principal countries were that are mentioned in the Old and New Testament.

1. On the next page is a map of the principal countries mentioned in the Bible. Some of these countries, as I have before said, are in Europe, some in Africa, and some in Asia. The countries in Asia are Canaan, or Palestine, Syria, Mesopatamia or Padanaram, Assyria, Shinar, Babylonia or Chaldea, Arabia, Persia or Elam, Media, Asia Minor, and Parthia. There are some other countries in Asia mentioned in the Bible; but these are the most interesting.

2. The principal countries in Europe, mentioned in the Bible, are Greece, including Macedonia, and Italy, together with the islands of Malta, Crete, Rhodes, and Cyprus, lying in the Mediterranean Sea.

3. The principal countries in Africa mentioned in the Bible, are Egypt and Cush, or Ethiopia, as it is generally called.

4. I hope you will study the map well, so that you may understand the situation of these various coun-


EUROPE
ASIA
ITALY
Rome
I. of Sicily
MACEDONIA
GREECE
Corinth
Athens
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
ASIA MINOR
PARTHIA
MEDIA
Assyria
Mesopotamia
Malta or Melita
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
SYRIA
Mediterranean Sea
CANAAN
Babylonia
Shinar
PERSIA
Persian G.
CYRENAICA
LYBIA
AFRICA
EGYPT
Red Sea
ARABIA
ETHIOPIA
or
CUSH

tries. You will then more easily comprehend what I am going to tell you about them. I shall begin with Canaan, and then proceed to describe the other countries mentioned in the Bible. I shall try to make this matter very plain to you.

5. But there is one thing I wish to explain before we go farther. The New Testament, you will remember, begins with the birth of Christ, now 1839 years ago; for I write this book in what we call the year 1839.

6. It chiefly consists of a history of Jesus Christ; of what he said and did, and an account of the various exertions made by the Apostles to spread the Gospel. All the events narrated in it are embraced within a space of less than one hundred years.

7. The Old Testament commences with the Creation, and brings down the history of the Jews to within a few hundred years of the time of our Saviour. The Deluge occurred in the year 1656, from the creation. Abraham was born in the year 2008, from the creation; Moses in the year 2433; David in the year 2919; and Solomon in the year 2971.

8. Now you will easily see that as David lived 1095 years before Christ, the countries spoken of in his time must have been very different from what they were in the time of Christ; and as Abraham lived 911 years before David, the countries in his time must have been different from what they were in the time of David.

9. Thus you will see, as the world has ever been changing from time to time, that the countries mentioned in the Bible were sometimes in one condition, and sometimes in another; and it often appears that a place has one name in the Old Testament and another in the New, and still another at the present day.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the principal countries in Asia mentioned in the Bible?
2. What are the principal countries in Europe mentioned in the Bible?
3. What are the principal countries in Africa mentioned in the Bible?

In what direction is Egypt from Canaan?

In what direction is Italy from Canaan?

In what direction are the following places from Jerusalem? Media, Syria, England, Persia, Arabia, Shinar, Parthia, Asia Minor.

What is the distance in a straight line from Jerusalem to Alexandria? *Ans.* 350 miles.

What is the distance from Jerusalem to Malta? *Ans.* About 1250 miles.

From Jerusalem to Rome? *Ans.* 1500 miles.

5. How long is it since the birth of Christ?
6. What does the New Testament chiefly consist of?

What period of time is embraced in the historical accounts of the New Testament?

7. What can you tell of the Old Testament?

When did the Deluge occur? How long before Christ did the Deluge occur? How long since the Deluge?

When was Abraham born? How long before Christ? How long since?

When was Moses born? How long before Christ? How long since?

When was David born? How long before Christ? How long since?

When was Solomon born? How long before Christ? How long since?

8. How long did Abraham live before [David?

LESSON VIII.

About the names of Palestine—its climate, vegetable productions, animals, birds, and insects.

1. CANAAN, or Palestine as it is now generally called, is perhaps the most interesting spot on the globe, for here the principal events mentioned in the Old and New Testament occurred. These extend through a space of nearly four thousand years, and exhibit the dealings of God with his chosen people the Jews.

2. Canaan was so called from Canaan the son of Ham. It is called Palestine from the Philistines, who once occupied the southwestern parts of it. It is also called the Holy Land, the Land of Promise, the Land of Israel, and the Land of Judah.

3. Canaan is situated in the same latitude as Georgia, in the United States. It is bounded north by Lebanon and Syria; east by a portion of Arabia; south by the river Amon, the brook Besor, the shore of the Dead Sea, and the desert of Sin; and west by the Mediterranean Sea.

4. It is near 200 miles long from north to south; its average width is betwixt 80 and 90 miles. It contains 16,000 square miles, an extent not much greater than

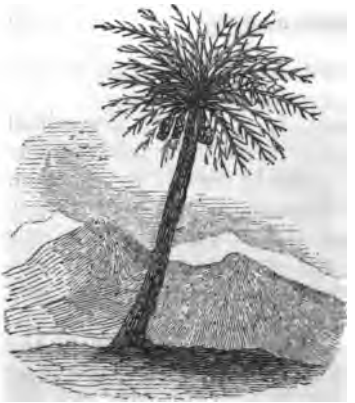
the two large English counties called Yorkshire and Lancashire.

5. The surface of Canaan is pleasantly diversified with mountains, hills, plains, rivers, and valleys; the soil was formerly very rich, and in ancient times, when the country was finely cultivated, it was exceedingly productive. It was indeed almost a garden from one end to the other, producing grains of various kinds, the richest fruits, flowers of the sweetest odor, and trees and shrubs of surpassing beauty.

6. But the wretched government to which the country has been for years subjected, with some other causes, has rendered the people indolent, and the soil is now frequently uncultivated, and in some places is so much neglected, as to be almost barren.

7. The climate is remarkably fine; some days in summer are exceedingly hot, and the winter is, in many parts, almost entirely unknown.

8. Among the vegetable productions now found in Palestine, are the following, which probably grew there in ancient times; cedar, pine, cypress, oak, sycamore, mulberry, fig, willow, acacia, aspen, myrrh, almond, peach, apple, aloe, citron, tamarisk, locust, pomegranate, date and palm trees; also cotton, wheat, barley, millet, beans, melons, and vines.



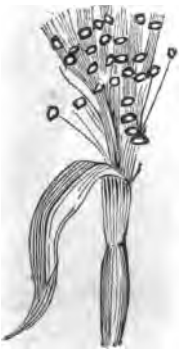
PALM TREE.

PINE OR FIR TREE.

BRANCH OF THE CYPRESS TREE.

DATE.

FIG.

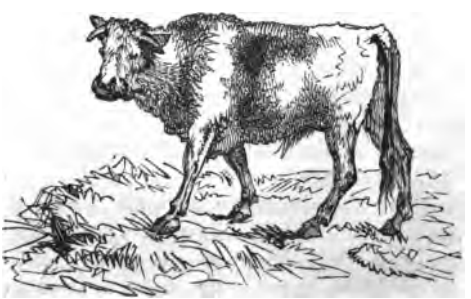


MILLET, A SPECIES OF GRAIN.

9. Among the animals are the porcupine, jackal, fox, rock-goat, and fallow deer; the lion, wolf, leopard, bear, and wild boar, which were once inhabitants, have mostly disappeared. A few domestic cattle and sheep are found, but however it may be with "honey," "milk" is not so abundant in Canaan as it was in the days of the Israelites.

10. Among the domestic animals which are most frequently mentioned in Scripture, and are of the greatest use in Palestine, are the camel, ox, and ass. The oxen of this country, like those of Asia generally,

THE CAMEL.



THE OX.

THE ASS.

THE BITTERN.

are of that kind which have a hunch upon the fore shoulder.

11. The eagle, vulture, cormorant, bittern, stork, owl, pigeon, swallow, falcon, jackdaw, partridge, goose, duck, snipe, widgeon, and some other birds, appear to be still found in almost all parts of Palestine.

12. In the interior of the country, the inhabitants are very much annoyed with flies, ants, lizards, serpents, vipers, and scorpions. The locusts, so often mentioned in Scripture, visit the country in immense multitudes, sometimes hiding the sun in their passage, and when they alight, covering the earth to the depth of several inches.

THE LOCUST.

13. These insects destroy every thing where they pass, so that the fields and trees look as if they had been burnt. The Arabs use them for food, and it appears that ancient nations used them in the same manner.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why is Canaan one of the most interesting spots on the globe? Through what period do the events mentioned in the Old and New Testament extend?
2. Why was Canaan so called? Why is it called Palestine? What other names are given to it?
3. How is Palestine situated? How is it bounded?
4. What is its length, breadth, and extent?
5. What of the surface of Canaan? What of the soil?
6. Why is Palestine not as productive as formerly?
7. What of the climate of Palestine?
8. What are some of the vegetable productions?
9. What of the animals?
10. What of the domestic animals?
11. What of the birds?
12. By what are the inhabitants annoyed in the interior? What of the locusts?

LESSON IX.

About the rivers, seas, and lakes of Palestine.

1. Among the rivers of Palestine the most celebrated is the Jordan. It is indeed the only river of much size in the country. It rises near the foot of Mount Hermon, and flows through Lakes Merom and Gennesareth into the Dead Sea.

2. This river was three times miraculously divided. First by Joshua; second by Elijah; and third by Elisha. In this river John the Baptist baptized great numbers, and among others, our Saviour.

3. The other celebrated streams or rivulets of Palestine, are the Arnon, Jabbok, Besor, or river of Egypt, Sorek, and Koshon. To these we may add Cedron or Kidron, and Belus, near Ptolemais, from the sand of which, the first glass is said to have been made.

4. The Dead Sea occupies the place on which five cities formerly stood, and which were destroyed by fire from heaven; their names were Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar. The two first are often mentioned in the Scriptures.

5. The Dead Sea is also called Lake Asphaltites, the Sea of Sodom, and the Salt Sea. It is seventy miles long, and from fifteen to twenty miles wide. Its waters are very clear, but uncommonly salt and bitter;

so much so that few animals, not even fishes, can live in them.

6. Some travellers have asserted that birds in attempting to fly over this sea, fall down dead, from the supposed poisonous nature of the water; but this is found to be an error, as these waters are not poisonous, but merely bitter. The shores produce scarcely anything fit for the support of either men or animals.

7. The Sea of Galilee is seventeen miles long, and six miles broad. It has several names in the Old and New Testament: in the former it is called the Sea of Chinnereth, or Cinneroth; and in the latter, the Sea of Tiberias, and the Lake of Gennesareth.

8. Here occurred a great many interesting events mentioned in the New Testament. It was a famous place for fishing, and Christ's disciples were several of them employed here as fishermen. The lake is surrounded by lofty eminences, from which it has a most beautiful and picturesque appearance.

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is the most celebrated river of Palestine?
   Where does the Jordan rise?
   Which way does it run?
   What is its length?
   Where does it empty?
2. By whom has the Jordan been miraculously divided?
   What is said of John the Baptist?
3. What other celebrated streams are there in Palestine?
   Where does the river Arnon empty?

Which way does the Jabbok run?
Where does it empty?
In which direction does the Besor, or river of Egypt, run?
Which way does the Sorek run?
Where does it empty?
Which way does the Koshun run?
Where does it empty?

4. In what part of Palestine is the Dead Sea?
Of what cities does it occupy the place?

5. What other names are there for this Sea?
What is the length of the Dead Sea? Width?
What can you tell of its waters?

6. What has been said by travellers?
What of the shores of the Dead Sea?

7. What of the Sea of Galilee?
Its length? Breadth?
What other names has it?

8. What occurred here?
For what was it famous?
What is said of the disciples of Christ?
By what is this sea surrounded?

LESSON X.

About the mountains, caves, and deserts of Palestine.

1. Mount Lebanon, or Libanus, now called Bukkah, consists of two ridges in the northern end of Palestine with the valley of Lebanon lying between them. The highest point is 9500 feet above the level of the sea, and its top is always covered with snow. The sides of the mountain are rugged, but well cultivated and highly productive. You may here meet with large vineyards and rich olive plantations.

2. Mount Lebanon has always been celebrated for its cedars, some of which, now standing, are probably several hundred years old. The largest are forty feet

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

A VIEW OF MOUNT LEBANON AS IT NOW APPEARS, WITH CONVENTS BUILT UPON IT.

in circumference, and about a hundred feet high. Much is said of the cedars of Lebanon in the Bible.

3. Mount Carmel, about ninety miles from Jerusalem, consists of a range of hills in the northern part of Palestine. It has been rendered interesting by its caves, in which Monks, called Carmelites, have resided for many centuries, since the death of Christ. The prophets Elijah and Elisha used to resort to this mountain.

4. Mount Tabor, about seventy miles north of Jerusalem, is a peak in the form of a sugar loaf flattened at

VIEW OF MOUNT TABOR, AS IT NOW APPEARS.

the top, upon which is a beautiful plain, enclosed by a wall, as a defence, probably built by Josephus, a Jewish general who died soon after Christ. This mountain is interesting and beautiful; the view from the top is very

extensive, and it is commonly supposed to be the place where the transfiguration of our Saviour happened, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of Matthew.

5. The mountains of Ephraim or Israel, about twenty-five miles north of Jerusalem, were situated in the centre of Palestine. The highest summit of this range is said to be the place where our Saviour underwent his temptation, mentioned in the fourth chapter of Matthew.

6. The mountains of Gerizim and Ebal, were situated in the province of Samaria; the former was fruitful and the latter barren. After the Israelites had passed the river Jordan they stationed themselves on these mountains. On Mount Gerizim, about forty miles north of Jerusalem, the Samaritans built a temple, where they worshiped, instead of going to Jerusalem. Travellers say, that atthe present day, these people go three times a year to the top of the mountain, to pray upon the spot where the temple used to stand.

7. Mount Gilboa is situated south of the Sea of Galilee, forty miles north of Jerusalem, and is celebrated as being the place where Saul and his three sons were slain by the Philistines, which gave occasion to David's beautiful lamentation for Jonathan in the first chapter of the second book of Samuel.

8. The mountains of Gilead, east of the Jordan,

were famous for producing a tree which yielded a gum called balm, which was much used in medicine in the East. These trees have now disappeared. Bashan, to the north of Gilead, is famous for its stately oaks. Forty miles northeast of Jerusalem, were the mountains of Abarim; the summits of Nebo and Pisgah, afforded Moses a view of the promised land.

VIEW OF THE HILL OF BASHAN.

9. These are the principal mountains of Palestine, but I will mention one which lies about ten miles south of Jerusalem, being in the northern part of Ara-

bia. This is Mount Hor, or Seed, where Aaron died and was buried; and here the traveller is at this day shown a place which is supposed to have been his tomb, though this is very doubtful.

10. Among the mountains of Palestine, there are several caves, some of which are very large. In ancient times these afforded shelter to some of the inhabitants, particularly in time of war, when they wished to hide from their enemies. Thus David retreated to a cave near Adullam, a city in the valley of Judah, to escape from the king of Gath. See 1 Samuel xxii. 1, and 2 Samuel xxiii. 13.

11. Not far from Jericho, there is a wilderness called Engedi. In this, there is a cave in which David with 600 men, concealed themselves from Saul. See 1 Samuel xxiv. Near the city of Hebron, there is a plain, which in ancient times was called Macpelah; in this was a cave which Abraham bought of Ephraim for a burial place for himself and family. See Gen. xxiii. 9.

12. To the west of the Dead Sea, there was a place called the Wilderness, or Desert, of Judea. It was a wild and comparatively thinly populated region, where John the Baptist preached. See Matthew iii. 1.

13. Besides the Desert of Judea, there are several other places to which the term desert or wilderness is applied. Some of these were dry and barren, but

others were beautiful and had good pastures. These words in Scripture appear to have been applied to uninhabited places, whether fertile or otherwise.

QUESTIONS.

1. What can you tell of Mount Lebanon?
   What direction is it from Jerusalem?
   What is its highest point?
2. For what is the mountain celebrated?
3. What of Mount Carmel?
   Distance from Jerusalem?
   What prophets used to resort to this mountain?
4. What of Mount Tabor? Distance and direction from Jerusalem?
   Of what is it supposed to be the scene?
5. What of the mountains of Ephraim? Distance and direction from Jerusalem?
   What is said to have taken place on one of the summits?
6. What of Gerizim and Ebal? Distance and direction of Mount Gerizim from Jerusalem?
   What of the temple of the Samaritans?
7. Where is Mount Gilboa? Distance and direction from Jerusalem?
   How is Mount Gilboa celebrated?
8. For what are the mountains of Gilead famous?
   For what is Mount Bashan celebrated?
   Distances and direction of the mountains of Abarim from Jerusalem?
   What of Nebo and Pisgah?
9. Distance and direction of Mount Hor from Jerusalem?
   Where was Aaron buried?
10. What of caves in Palestine?
    To what cave did David retreat from the king of Gath?
11. Where is the desert of Engedi?
    In what cave did David conceal himself from Saul?
    Where was Macpelah? For what did Abraham buy the cave?
12. What of the wilderness of Judea?
13. What of other deserts?

MAP OF PALESTINE AS IT WAS IN THE TIME OF CHRIST.

LESSON XI.

Parley tells about Palestine, as it was in the time of Christ. About Judea.

1. You will recollect, that four thousand and four years after the Creation, Jesus Christ was born. At the age of about thirty years, he began publicly to preach and unfold to the Jews, the great errand upon which he had come.

2. At this time, which you know was about eighteen hundred years ago, Palestine was under the government of Rome. Rome was then a splendid city, and it was the capital of the Roman Empire. This Empire had risen to great power, and had conquered all the countries around the Mediterranean Sea.

3. Palestine had been under the Roman yoke about a hundred years, when Christ began to preach. It was governed by persons sent from Rome, who brought with them a great many soldiers, to aid in ruling the people.

4. Palestine had been divided by the Romans, into four provinces, viz: Judea, Samaria, Galilee and Perea, or the country beyond Jordan. I shall now proceed to give you an account of these several divisions. We will begin with Judea.

5. Judea is a word sometimes used, for the whole of

Palestine; but this is improper, as Judea only included that portion of Canaan, which had belonged to the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, and Dan. It was the southern portion of Palestine, and lay between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean.

6. At the time of which I speak, the whole of Palestine was very populous, and probably contained many millions of inhabitants. Though the people had lost their independence, and for several hundred years had been in a state of bondage to one country or another, still there was great wealth in the land.

7. Judea, like the rest of Palestine, had a great many cities, towns, and villages. The chief of these was Jerusalem; the other places most interesting to us, were Bethpage, Bethany, Bethlehem, Emmaus, Lydda, and Jericho. Of these I shall give you an account in the following chapters.

QUESTIONS.

1. How long after the Creation was Christ born?
   At what age did he begin to preach?
2. What was the situation of Palestine eighteen hundred years ago?
   What of Rome?
   What of the Roman Empire?
3. How long had Palestine been subject to Rome when Christ begun his ministry?
   How was Palestine governed?
4. How had Palestine been divided?
   How was Judea bounded?
   How was Samaria bounded?
   How was Galilee bounded?
   Which side of the Jordan did Perea lie?
5. How is the word Judea sometimes improperly used?
   What did Judea include?

What part of Palestine was Judea?
Between what two seas did it lie?
6. What of Palestine at the time we speak of?
What had been the state of the people of Palestine for several hundred years?
7. What of Judea at this time?
What was the chief town of Judea?
What were the other most interesting places in Judea?

LESSON XII.

About Jerusalem. Its wonderful history from the earliest ages to the present time.

1. I HAVE already told you, that Jerusalem at the present day, is a gloomy place, surrounded with a stone wall, and containing but about fifteen thousand inhabitants. In the time of Christ, it was a splendid city, and in earlier days it had been still more magnificent.

2. We do not know exactly, when it was founded: but it appears that in the time of Abraham, that is about three thousand seven hundred and fifty years ago, this city was in existence. It was called Salem, and was the capital of a kingdom governed by a ruler named Melchizedek.

3. After this, it became the metropolis of the Jebusites, and was named Jebus. The Jews when they came up from Egypt, attempted to take it; but it was too strong for them; they however partly succeeded, and by the help of king David, finally took it. From

THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

this time it became the Jewish capital, the seat of their kings, and the centre of their worship.

4. Under David and Solomon, Jerusalem rose to an almost inconceivable pitch of splendour and magnificence. The most remarkable edifice in the city was the Temple; the plan of this, was furnished by David to his son Solomon; David himself not being permitted by God to erect it.

5. He however made great preparations for it. He and his princes contributed vast sums for the purpose, amounting, it is said, to more than nine hundred millions of pounds sterling: in weight amounting to forty six thousand tons of gold and silver.

6. Solomon, who was the man selected by Divine appointment, employed one hundred and eighty-four thousand men,—a number equal to more than two-thirds of all the men that are able to labour in London.

7. The whole of the materials were prepared before being brought to the place, so that when brought, they had merely to be joined together, and yet seven years were required for the completing of this vast work.

8. The temple was built upon mount Moriah. It inclosed within its walls about thirty-one acres of ground; but the temple properly was very limited. It was one of the most costly edifices that the world

ever saw,—such was the profusion of burnished gold on the outside, that when the sun shone upon it, it appeared one vast blaze of light, to which the birds of the air dared not to approach. To this place every Jewish man was required to go twice a year to perform worship.

9. But the glory of this temple lasted only thirty-four years; for during the reign of Rehoboam, the son and successor of Solomon, Shishak, king of Egypt, razed and pillaged it, and carried away its treasures.

10. The city of Jerusalem was itself several times taken during these early periods, and sometimes it was burnt; but it was as often rebuilt.

11. In the year five hundred and ninety, before Christ, it was taken by Nebuchadnezzar king of Egypt, and the whole city was laid in ashes. About five hundred and thirty years before Christ, it was begun to be rebuilt by Nehemiah; but the walls were not completed till four hundred and fifty-six years before Christ. The temple was also rebuilt by Zerubbabel, but it was by no means so splendid as that built by Solomon.

12. The city itself was again destroyed, many years afterward, by Ptolemy king of Egypt. It met with a similar fate still later from Antiochus Epiphanes, who slew forty thousand of the people, and made slaves of

as many more. It was rebuilt by Judas Maccabeus, and in the time of our Saviour was flourishing.

13. But its destruction was foretold by Christ, and thirty years from the prediction, after a dreadful siege, and the most frightful suffering on the part of the inhabitants, it was taken by Titus, a Roman general, and reduced to a heap of ruins. The temple was destroyed for the seventeenth time, and has never been rebuilt.

14. After many changes, this city was taken by the Saracens in 637, who held it for several hundred years. In 1076 it was taken by the Turks, who have remained in possession of it to this day; except that some people from Europe, called Crusaders, took it about the year 1100, and kept it for a short time.

15. Such is the story of this wonderful city. It has been in existence for nearly four thousand years, and within its walls, some of the most remarkable and interesting events have occurred, that are recorded in the history of mankind.

QUESTIONS.

2. How long ago was Jerusalem in existence?
What was the ancient name of Jerusalem?
3. What can you say of Jerusalem after this?
From what time did Jerusalem become the Jewish capital?
4. What of Jerusalem under David and Solomon?
5. What amount did David and his princes contribute towards the temple?
6. How many men did Solomon employ in the building of the temple?

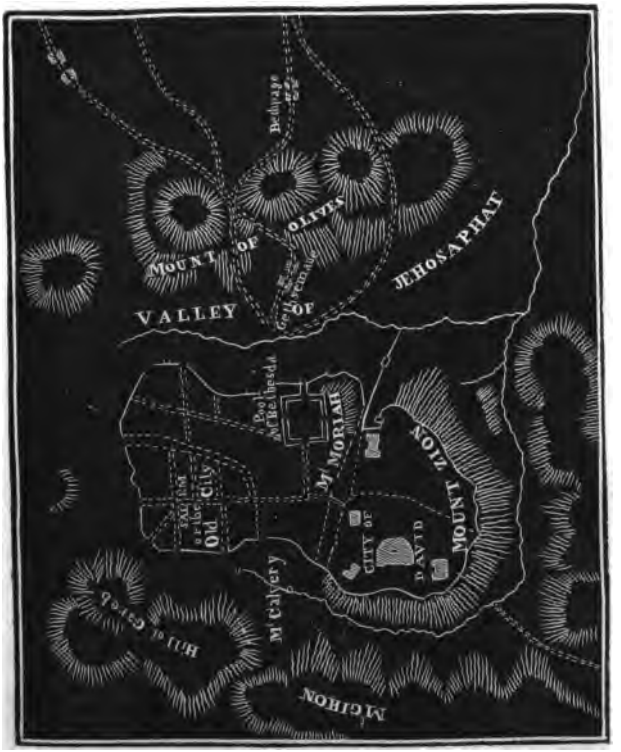
7. How long were these men employed?
8. How much ground was covered by the temple? [Jews?
What was required of the male
9. How long after it was built was the temple robbed of its treasures? During whose reign? By whom?
11. What happened 590 years before Christ?
What took place 530 years before Christ?
What 456 before Christ?
12. Who rebuilt Jerusalem?
13. Who foretold the destruction of Jerusalem?
How long after was the prophecy fulfilled?
What of Titus?
14. The Saracens? The Turks? The Crusaders?

LESSON XIII.

A particular description of Jerusalem. How it was built on four hills. About other interesting places in Judea.

1. HAVING given you some history of Jerusalem, I will describe it, as it was in the time of Christ. It was built on four hills and encompassed by a high wall; one of the hills was called Mount Zion; this was the highest and the most southerly of the four. King David used to live upon it in a palace which he built.

2. Mount Moriah, on which the Temple was erected, was to the east. To the north were the two other hills. Near the temple was the pool of Bethesda. On the west side of the city, and just without the walls, was Mount Calvary, where our Lord was crucified.



MAP OF JERUSALEM AS IT WAS IN THE TIME OF CHRIST.

3. To the east of the city was the valley of Jehosaphat; in this, was the pool of Siloam, and also the Garden of Gethsemane. To the east of the valley of Jehosaphat, was the Mount of Olives; it was so high, as to afford a fine view of the city.

VIEW OF THE VALLEY OF JEHOSAPHAT, AND WALLS OF JERUSALEM.

4. The modern city of Jerusalem is chiefly built upon Mount Moriah, and is of course much less extensive than in the time of Christ, of which I am speaking.

5. At the foot of Mount Olivet, about two miles to the east of Jerusalem, was Bethpage, of which no trace now remains. Bethany, which appears to have been near Bethpage, was the residence of Martha and Mary; here Christ raised Lazarus from the dead, and from this place He ascended to heaven. It is now a miserable village occupied by a few Turks.

BETHLEHEM AS IT NOW APPEARS.

6. Bethlehem, about six miles south of Jerusalem, was never a large place; but it is worthy of particular notice. It is now a mere village, but it is much venerated and visited by a great many pilgrims. Here they are shewn a grotto which is erected over the very place where Christ was born. In Bethlehem Jacob buried

GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY AT BETHLEHEM.

his wife Rachel See Genesis xxxv. 19. Here resided Naomi, her daughter Ruth, and Boaz. Here David was born and spent the early part of his life; hence it is sometimes called the city of David.

7. But the event, most interesting, in the history of Bethlehem is, that Jesus Christ was born here; you will find the story beautifully told, in the second chapter of Luke. This event had been foretold by the Jewish Prophets for many centuries; and when it arrived, it was announced by an angel from heaven.

8. This holy being was visible to the shepherds, who watched their flocks by night, on the hills of Bethlehem. Other angels also assembled in immense multitudes, over the place where Christ was born that night; they were filled with great joy, and sang a glorious song.

9. This was a song of peace and good-will to man; it announced to mankind, that the Saviour foretold by the prophets, had come; it shewed that even in heaven, this event was regarded as of the deepest interest; it proves to us, that Christ was a great and exalted Being, and that his Gospel was of the utmost importance to the salvation of mankind.

10. If we are ever tempted to think, that Christ was a mere creature like ourselves, let us remember the song of the angels at Bethlehem. If we are ever disposed to think lightly of his Gospel, let us remember that the

Hosts of Heaven, those spirits who had learnt the purposes of God from close communion with Him, esteemed it of everlasting consequence to mankind.

11. Let us consider then, that our highest thoughts of Christ, cannot rise higher than the song of the angels; and that our faith in him cannot go beyond that which the angels themselves seem to have entertained.

12. There were two or three places in Judea, by the name of Emmaus, but that to which Christ was going after his resurrection, when he met two of his disciples, as related by Luke, was about seven miles northwest of Jerusalem.

13. Jericho, which is frequently mentioned both in the Old and New Testament, is about twenty miles north-easterly of Jerusalem, and six west of the Jordan. Its history is very remarkable. It was the first city taken by the Israelites in Canaan, after their departure from Egypt.

14. The miraculous manner in which it was captured, is related in the sixth chapter of Joshua. For five hundred years after this, the city was deserted, on account of the curse of God; and the man who rebuilt it suffered all the evils that had been foretold of him who should venture to rebuild it.

15. The city was permitted however to stand, and it became a very splendid place, almost equal to Jerusalem.

In the time of Christ it was a great city, and was the residence of Zaccheus; it is now a miserable village of fifty houses, occupied by Turks, who are much annoyed by Arabs, who often encamp in the plain.

16. Aramathea, was once a splendid city, as its ruins now shew; it contains several hundred inhabitants at present who are chiefly Turks. It is about thirty miles west of Jerusalem, and was the residence of that Joseph who begged the body of Christ, after his crucifixion. See Luke xxiii. 51.

17. Lydda, where Peter cured Eneas, see Acts ix. appears by its splendid ruins, to have been once a fine city; but it is now only a poor village, and bears the name of Loudd.

QUESTIONS.

1. How was Jerusalem built?
2. What of Mount Moriah? Pool of Bethesda? Mount Calvary?
3. Where was the valley of Jehosaphat? Garden of Gethsemane? Mount of Olives?
4. What of the modern city of Jerusalem?
5. What of Bethpage? Bethany?
6. What of Bethlehem?
   What is the most interesting event in the history of Bethlehem?
12. What of Emmaus?
13. Where is Jericho?
    What is its history?
14. How was it destroyed?
    What of Jericho for 500 years after its destruction?
15. What of Jericho in the time of Christ?
    What of Jericho now?
16. What of Aramathea?
    Who resided here?
    Where is Aramethea?
    What kind of a place is it now?
17. What of Lydda?
    What miracle was performed here?
    What is the present state of Lydda?

LESSON XIV.

About the province of Samaria; the Samaritans. The city of Samaria and other interesting places.

1. I WILL now give you an account of the province of Samaria. It lay between Galilee and Judea. It embraced the country which belonged to the tribe of Ephraim and the half tribe of Manasseh. When erected into a province by the Romans, it was called Samaria, from its principal city.

2. The Samaritans were a mixed race of people, sprung from the Jews who remained in the country, and Assyrians who settled among them, after the captivity of the Ten Tribes, several hundred years before Christ. They appear to have hated the Jews and to have been hated in return. There was therefore no friendly intercourse between the two nations.

3. The Samaritans believed the five books of Moses, but rejected the rest of the Old Testament; they built a temple on Mount Gerizim, and here they worshiped, instead of going to the temple at Jerusalem. Our Saviour appears to have spent but little time in Samaria, though he often passed through the country in journeying betwixt Judea and Galilee.

4. Samaria, the capital of the province, about forty miles north of Jerusalem, was in early times the

capital of the Ten Tribes. It was built, about nine hundred years before Christ, by Omri king of Israel; who paid about six hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling for the hill on which it stood.

5. It became a great city, and Ahab built a palace of ivory in it. In the time of Jehoram, Ahab's son, it was besieged by an army, and such was the distress of the people for want of food that mothers devoured their own children. It was destroyed by Shalmanezer, king of Assyria, who carried the Ten Tribes into captivity about seven hundred and twenty years before Christ.

6. In our Saviour's time Samaria had been revived, and was a considerable place, though it is seldom mentioned in the New Testament. When the word Samaria is used, it generally means the province and not the city. It is now only a Turkish village. Around the town there are many splendid ruins which speak of the ancient grandeur of the place.

7. Sychar, about ten miles to the south of Samaria, was formerly called Shechem, and was the capital of the country both before the building of Samaria, and after its destruction by Shalmanezer. Near it was Jacob's well and burying place; it was at this well that our Saviour had the conversation with the woman of Samaria. See John iv. This place is now called

Napolose, and is a flourishing town, with several thousand inhabitants.

8. Cesarea, sixty-two miles north-west of Jerusalem, had a fine harbor, and was the seat of the Roman governors. Here Herod Agrippa was smitten with a strange disease, as related in Acts xii.; here St. Peter converted Cornelius, the centurion; and here St. Paul made his admirable defence in the presence of Felix, Festus, and Agrippa, before he sailed to Rome. See Acts xxvi.

9. Joppa is one of the oldest seaports in the world; it was the place to which the vessels came that carried on the commerce with Jerusalem, which in ancient times was immense. All the materials for Solomon's temple, which were brought by sea from Mount Lebanon, were landed at Joppa. Here Peter resided some time and here he restored Dorcas to life; here also Jonah embarked when he was swallowed up by a whale.

10. In more modern times, this place, which has received the name of Jaffa, has often figured in history; here the Crusaders landed when they went to take Jerusalem from the Turks; and here Bonaparte caused a great many Turks to be massacred in 1799. The place is now small, with narrow streets, and about five thousand inhabitants.

11. Antipatris, north-west of Jerusalem, was the

place where Paul was brought by the soldiers as they were taking him to Cesarea. See Acts xxiii. 31. Enon was a place upon the Jordan, north-east of Jerusalem, where John baptized "because there was much water there." See John iii. 23.

12. Thus I have given you an account of the province of Samaria, and I have told you something about the most interesting places in it, mentioned in the Bible. In the next chapter I shall tell you about Galilee.

QUESTIONS.

1. How was Samaria bounded?
   What did it include?
   Why was the province called Samaria?
2. Who were the Samaritans?
   Did the Samaritans and Jews hate each other?
   Had they any friendly intercourse?
3. What part of the Bible did the Samaritans believe?
4. Where was the city of Samaria?
   What of it in early times?
   Who built it?
   When did he build it?
   How much did Omri pay for the land?
5. Did Samaria become a great city?
   When was Samaria destroyed by Shalmanezer?
6. What of Samaria in our Saviour's time?
   What is generally meant by Samaria in the New Testament?
   What of Samaria now?
7. Where is Sychar?
   What is its history?
8. What of Cesarea?
9. What of Joppa?
   The materials for Solomon's Temple?
11. What of Antipatris? Enon?

LESSON XV.

About Galilee.

1. GALILEE was the most northern division of Palestine; and in our Saviour's time appears to have been the most populous. Though but one of the four divisions of Palestine, it is said to have contained two hundred and four cities and towns, the least of which had fifteen thousand inhabitants. The whole population was estimated at thirteen millions, about seven times as many as the entire population of London, it being near two millions.

2. It may seem strange that so many people could have lived in so small a country; but Galilee was one of the most fertile spots on the face of the globe. Travellers assure us that at the present day, stocks of the grape vine may be seen a foot and a half in diameter.

3. Besides this, many of the people were fishermen, either in the Mediterranean, or in the Sea of Galilee; this latter yielded immense numbers of fish, and it was here that the miraculous draught was taken, spoken of in Luke v. 6.

4. Galilee was divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Galilee was the northern portion, and was somewhat mountainous; Lower Galilee was that part which

is usually spoken of under the simple title of Galilee, in the New Testament.

5. It was in this part of Palestine that most of the disciples were born; and here our Saviour spent the greatest part of his time. He lived with Joseph and Mary till he was about thirty years of age, at the town of Nazareth; He then began his public ministry, and for three years, that is till His crucifixion, He was anxiously engaged in executing the great errand, upon which He had come. It appears, that He never went out of Palestine, except when taken to Egypt in His childhood.

6. During the period of His labours, He frequently went to Jerusalem, but spent the greater part of His time in the vicinity of the Sea of Galilee. Here the whole country was covered with towns and villages, and these were full of people.

7. It was in the midst of this crowded population, that our Saviour went about doing good. Day and night he laboured with incessant toil; to some He preached, to some He revealed the beautiful doctrines of Christianity. The sick He healed; to the lame He gave strength; the blind He endowed with sight. His heart was full of kindness to all; and even of little children He said, "suffer them to come unto me and forbid them not."

8. How dark a stain is it upon human nature that a Being so noble, so pure, so kind should have been hated, betrayed, seized, reviled, beaten, spit upon, and put to death in the most cruel manner. How superior to all around Him does He appear, when in the midst of His sufferings He is said to have prayed for His tormentors in these words; "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

9. It is exceedingly interesting to think of Christ, in Galilee; and how gratifying is it to know that the places spoken of in connexion with Him, such as the Lake of Gennesareth or Sea of Galilee, upon whose surface he once miraculously walked; whose tempestuous waves He once quelled; and around whose shores He often preached—are still in existence!

10. How pleasant it is to know that Nazareth remains; that Tiberias still stands on the borders of the Lake. How pleasant it is to know these things, for they make us feel more deeply, that the story of the New Testament is true; that Christ really did exist; that He ascended to heaven, and that He still lives—our Saviour and Redeemer.

11. What greater blessing can we enjoy, than to feel deeply in our hearts, whether we lie down to rest at night, or wake in the morning, or go forth at mid-day, that Christ has lived—that our Redeemer still liveth.

12. It may indeed be painful to us to remember, that Christ came to His death by the hands of men, our fellow-men, men like ourselves. It is painful to know that such sin as to lead to such crime, is in the heart of man; yet it is a great relief, nay it is delightful, to know that a Pure Example has been set before us, and that all who attempt to imitate it will receive Divine aid.

13. It would be easy to say much more on this interesting subject; but I must now mention some of the principal places in Galilee.

NAZARETH AS IT NOW APPEARS.

14. Nazareth is about seventy-five miles north of Jerusalem; it is situated on a hill commanding a fine view of the vale of Nazareth. It was down a precipice near this place that the enraged Jews once attempted to cast our Saviour. Luke iv. 29. Nazareth continues to be a place of some note, and is visited by all travellers who go to Palestine.

15. Tiberias, situated on the Sea of Galilee, was once the capital of Galilee, and was noted for a Jewish academy after the destruction of Jerusalem. Capernaum, Chorasin, and Bethsaida, were all situated near the Sea of Galilee, and are memorable for our Lord's discourses and miracles, which brought a heavy curse upon the inhabitants on account of their unbelief.

16. Bethsaida was the residence of the disciples Philip, Peter, Andrew, James, and John; Capernaum was the residence of Matthew, and on an eminence near this town, our Saviour delivered His beautiful discourse, called the "Sermon on the Mount." Matthew v. vi. and vii. chapters. Cana is celebrated for His miracle of turning water into wine. John, chapter ii. Nain, for His raising a widow's son to life. Luke, chapter vii.

17. Ptolemais or Accho, now Acre, a place visited by St. Paul, is noted in the history of the Crusades. Bonaparte made twelve different attempts to take it,

but without success; it is at present a small and insignificant town, chiefly inhabited by Turks.

QUESTIONS.

1. How was Galilee bounded?
   What was the extent of Galilee?
   Number of its cities?
   Its population?
3. What of the Sea of Galilee?
4. Divisions of Galilee?
6. What of the country around the the Sea of Galilee?
10. What effect has the knowledge that the places mentioned in the New Testament exist now?
14. Where is Nazareth?
   Its situation?
   What of Nazareth now?
15. What of Tiberias?
   What three cities were situated near the Sea of Galilee?
16. What of Bethsaida?
   Capernaum?
   Where did Christ deliver his Sermon on the Mount?
   What of Cana? Nain?
17. Ptolemais?

LESSON XVI.

About Perea. General remarks concerning the Jewish people; their personal appearance; their dispersion and preservation; prophecies respecting them.

1. PEREA is a name that does not occur in the Bible; it is the title of the Roman province, embracing that part of Palestine which lay east of the Jordan. It is the region spoken of in the Bible as the "country beyond Jordan."

2. The towns which lay within the province of Perea, and near the Sea of Galilee, were often visited

by our Saviour. Decapolis, to which He sometimes went, was a large place south of the Sea of Galilee, and consisted of ten cities united into one; it was divided into two parts by the river Jordan.

3. Not far from the Sea of Tiberias was Gadara, or Magdala of Gadara; from which it is supposed Mary Magdalene derived her name.

4. I have now given you a general account of Palestine, as it was in the time of our Saviour; I have told you of the mountains, rivers, and lakes; of the climate, animals, birds, and insects; I have told you also of the towns, and something about the people. I will now tell you a little more of the inhabitants, and give you some account of their manners and customs; that is, how they lived, how they dressed, &c.

5. At the present day the inhabitants of Palestine are for the most part Turks. The Jews or Hebrews, as they were anciently called, have almost entirely disappeared from this land of their fathers. It is supposed that there are about three millions of them in existence; but they are scattered throughout all parts of the world—some in England, some in France, and some in almost every other country.

6. You may frequently meet with Jews in most large cities. They have a swarthy complexion, sparkling black eyes, black hair, often curled, and generally a

prominent nose and chin; they are usually short and strongly made. They are a very handsome people, yet almost always wearing a solemn countenance.

7. Such is the appearance of the Jews now, and such doubtless they were in the time of Christ, of Solomon, of David, and Moses. Though they have been settled in foreign countries for many ages, they rarely mix with the people among whom they reside. They carry on their business with anybody and everybody, but their families associate little but with other Jewish families. They seldom marry but with those of their own nation, and sternly adhere to the religion of their fathers. Many of them adopt the dress of the people among whom they reside.

8. Thus they continue to exist as a separate people from age to age, and while other nations have melted from the earth or mingled with other tribes, the Jews seem to stand as a perpetual monument to attest the truth of the Old Testament which unfolds their ancient story.

9. This matter will strike us with more force, when we consider that the history of no nation on the face of the globe, furnishes a parallel to that of the Jews. They have been dispersed and driven out of their country for nearly two thousand years, yet they still exist a distinct, peculiar, and remarkable people; still

they preserve their own rites and ceremonies, and many of their laws, customs, and institutions.

10. Can we fail to see in this the hand of God? His prophets foretold the dispersion of the Jews, and they have been dispersed? his prophets foretold their preservation and they have been preserved age after age, though scattered throughout every clime, and under circumstances which would have blotted out the name of any other nation.

QUESTIONS.

1. How was Perea bounded? What of the name Perea? What was the country of Perea called in the Bible?
2. What of Decapolis?
3. What of Gadara?
5. What of the present inhabitants of Palestine?

LESSON XVII.

Manners and customs of Eastern nations, particularly of the Jews. About their houses, reverences, inns, bread, ovens, napkins, and presents.

1. I WILL now tell you about some of the manners and customs of the Jews. In ancient times it was their custom, and it is still the practice in many Asiatic countries, to build the houses in what is called a hollow square; that is, with four sides, having an open court or yard within these walls.

2. The windows were not on the outside looking into the streets; but on the inside looking into the court. When any one wished therefore to see anything that was going on in the streets, or proclaim anything so that the people might hear, he would go to the top of the house. This will enable you to understand the words of our Lord, at Matthew x. 27.

3. It would seem very strange in this country to live upon the top of a house; but in many eastern countries this has been the practice for ages. The climate there is so mild and the temperature so even, that the people can live in the open air with comfort, except in the hot part of the day. Accordingly the tops of the houses have flat roofs with battlements around them for safety; here the people often take their meals, particularly at evening; and here they often sleep with no other covering than the sky above. It appears also that the house top was a place for conversation. See 1 Samuel xxv. 6.

4. The custom of building houses with flat roofs, is known to be of great antiquity, and was enjoined upon the Jews by God's own command, more than three thousand years ago. See Deuteronomy xxii. 8.

5. The Jews were accustomed to lay flax and linen to dry on the tops of the houses. See Joshua ii. 6. Sometimes the Israelites in ancient times offered in-

cense to their idols on the tops of the houses. See Jeremiah xxxii. 29. It seems also that prayer was offered upon the tops of the houses. See Acts x. 9.

6. Chairs are not used by people in the East. They usually sit on couches or carpets, or on skins. These also commonly serve them to sleep upon, whilst they cover themselves with their garments. For this reason a man was commanded to return the garment he had borrowed, before night. See Exodus xxii. 26. Deut. xiv. 12.

7. Many of the houses in the East were built of bricks, but these bricks were different from ours. They consisted of clay first moistened, and then dried in the sun; but in order to give them toughness, straw was mixed with the clay, as our masons mix hair with their mortar. This custom will enable you to understand the passage in Exodus v. 7.

8. It appears to be the custom in many Eastern countries, for persons to kneel and bow down to others in token of humility. Such acts of reverence were required by Kings and Princes, and indeed it was common for all persons in high stations, to exact these marks of respect from their inferiors. This will enable you to understand the passages in Genesis xlii. 6, and Mark vii. 25.

9. The inns in Eastern countries are generally mere

resting places near some well or fountain, where travellers may stop to let their horses or camels drink and get repose. Sometimes the inns have walls and galleries where people may sleep; but there is no furniture, and often there are no persons to attend upon the traveller. These inns are now called Caravanseras.

10. The bread of the Jews was made of wheat or barley, ground in a handmill, and made into dough without separating the flour from the bran. It was then formed into thin cakes and immediately baked, without the use of yeast. The whole process of grinding, kneading, and baking occupied but a few minutes. It is still the practice in Eastern countries to eat unleavened bread.

11. The ovens in the East, sometimes consist of earthen pots set in the earth; these are heated and cakes are baked by being laid around the inside. Frogs might easily get into such ovens as these. See Exodus viii. 3.

12. It is said by a modern traveller in Morocco, that the Emperor, not using knives and forks, for these have never been introduced into the East, took his meat with his fingers, and when they became greasy he wiped them on the woolly head of a negro boy, who stood by him for that purpose. Now the Jews in like manner took their meat in their fingers, but wiped

them, when necessary, with soft pieces or crumbs of bread; these were then given to the dogs. This custom explains the passage in Luke xvi. 21, and Mark vii. 28.

13. It is a custom in the East to make presents to a person when one goes to visit him. Travellers tell us that even the poor in these countries do not visit without a present; either a flower, a few radishes, or dates, or fruit of some kind. The Queen of Sheba did not visit Solomon without bringing with her costly presents. See 1 Kings x. 11.

QUESTIONS.

1. What of the houses in many Asiatic countries?
2. What of the windows?
3. What of the climate of the east?
5. What custom had the Jews in relation to flax?
6. Did the people use chairs?
   What do they sit upon?
   What do they cover themselves with in sleeping?
7. What of bricks?
   Why was straw used?
8. What of bowing down?
   What was common in the east?
9. What of the inns?
   What are the inns in the east now called?
10. What of the bread of the Jews?
    What of unleavened bread?
    What is unleavened bread?
11. What of ovens?
12. Did the Jews use knives and forks?
    What did they use to wipe their fingers with instead of napkins?
13. What of presents? The poor? Queen of Sheba?

LESSON XVIII.

Manners and customs of the Jews continued; agriculture, clothing, dress, trade or commerce, and money.

1. THE Israelites devoted their principal attention to cattle and the cultivation of the land, particularly in early times. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, were all shepherds, and had large flocks and herds.

2. It is said that Isaac sowed and the Lord blessed him, so that he received a hundred fold. Gen. xxvii. 12. Indeed we are informed that Cain was a tiller of the ground, and Abel was a keeper of sheep. Moses, when he left the court of Pharaoh, kept the flocks of his father-in-law on Mount Horeb. Exodus iii. 1.

3. Most of the judges and kings of Israel were farmers. When the angel appeared to Gideon he found him threshing. Judges vi. 2. After Saul was appointed king, he looked after his father's cattle. 1 Samuel xi. 5.

4. It is pleasant to know that these great men were farmers and herdsmen, and that God bestowed favour upon them, and thus rendered honor to persons who laboured for a living. This should teach us to respect those who are industrious, and it should teach us also to desire an active rather than an idle life.

5. It does not appear that there was a great variety

of trades among the ancient Jews. There were smiths, carpenters, and potters. Some families wrought in fine linen; and probably wove cloths of various kinds for their dress.

6. This consisted of fabrics made of wool, the hair of goats, camels, and horses. A very coarse kind of cloth was made for tents, awnings, and other purposes, from the coarse hair of various animals. This was called sackcloth. It was worn for mourning; the poor used to wear it, and the prophets also.

7. In this country the fashion of dress is constantly changing, and the clothes being made to fit close to the body, it is necessary to have persons devoted to the art of making them. It is otherwise in Eastern countries; there the fashion of dress has undergone little change for thousands of years.

8. The principal garment of the Jews consisted of a robe or mantle, formed of one large piece of cloth; this was thrown loosely about the body, and had a graceful effect. This fashion prevails with the Turks at the present day, and answers very well for an indolent and luxurious people; but it would not do for the smart, stirring, busy people of our own times either in Europe or America.

9. In the early ages the Jews went bareheaded, but during their captivity in Babylon they adopted the

COSTUME OF THE ANCIENT JEW.

turban. The leg was generally bare from the knee, and the foot was only protected by a sole of hide, leather, or wood.

10. The first mention of commerce in the Scriptures, is in reference to the Midianites and the Ish-

maelites, who were carrying into Egypt, spices, balm, and myrrh which were greatly used for embalming dead bodies.

11. Tyre, which was built twelve hundred and fifty-one years before Christ, appears to have been early engaged in commerce; the people therefore became very wealthy. The Bible tells us that, "her merchants were princes and her traffickers the honourable of the earth."

12. Solomon understood the advantages of commerce, and engaged in it with considerable spirit; he had a number of ships which traded to different parts of the Mediterranean. Silver was brought into Canaan in such quantities as to be little valued, and gold from Ophir, a place whose situation is not exactly known, became very abundant.

13. Money with us consists of pieces of gold, silver, or copper, with a government stamp upon them; we also call bank bills money, because we can get silver and gold money at the banks for them. Among the ancient Jews, however, money consisted only of gold and silver, which were not coined or stamped, but passed by weight. But after the Jews came from Babylon it appears that they coined money.

14. In the time of our Saviour, the Roman coins were in use. It appears that these were stamped with

the image of the Roman emperor. See Matthew xxii. 20, 21.

15. The money-changers spoken of in the Bible, were persons who for a small compensation, and to accommodate those who came there to worship, or to attend the feasts, gave smaller pieces of money for larger ones, or domestic coin for foreign; and as the Jews were all obliged to contribute for the support of the temple, the business was very profitable. See Matthew xxi. 12.

16. I have thus told you of some of the manners and customs which prevailed among Eastern nations, and also among the Jews. It is a curious thing to trace the various modes of life in different countries and ages; but it is particularly interesting to learn the ancient customs of the Jews, for by this means we can understand many passages of Scripture which would otherwise seem very obscure.

QUESTIONS.

1. To what did the early Jews devote themselves?
   What of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob?
2. What of Isaac? What of Cain and Abel? What of Moses?
3. Judges and Kings?
   Gideon? Saul?
5. What of trades among the ancient Jews?
   What of the families?
6. What were the cloths made of?
   How was sackcloth made?
   What use was made of it?
7. What of the fashion of dress in this country?
   The fashion in eastern countries?
8. The principal garment of the Jews?

The Turks?
9. What of the head-dress of the Jews? The leg? The foot?
10. What is the first mention of trade or commerce in the Bible?
11. What of Tyre?
12. Solomon? Silver? Gold?
13. What is money with us? What was money among the ancient Jews? When did the Jews coin or stamp their money?
14. What of the Roman coin?
15. What of money-changers?

LESSON XIX.

About the labours of the Apostles; the great work they had to perform in spreading the Gospel.

1. I HOPE you are now pretty well acquainted with Palestine; I shall therefore proceed to tell you about the other countries mentioned in the New Testament.

2. I suppose you have read and remember the story of Christ's death, resurrection, and ascension to Heaven. You also remember, that after these events, agreeably to his command, the disciples set out, some one way and some another, to spread the glad tidings of his gospel.

3. We who live in this day, who hear the Gospel preached, who feel its influence, and see its blessings, are apt to think that things have always been as they are now. But this is not so; when Christ came, the world had lost the knowledge of God, and knew not the ways of righteousness.

4. Almost all the nations were idolaters; that is to say, they believed in a great many gods and goddesses, which did not exist, and worshiped their images, made of wood, stone, and metal. This kind of worship did them no good; on the contrary, it made them more and more wicked.

5. The Jews themselves, God's chosen people, were many of them idolaters, and almost all had ceased to worship the only living and true God. Such was the dark and dismal condition of this world when Christ came. God was not worshiped in sincerity and truth, and as mankind wandered from Him, they forgot their duties to each other; they were selfish, treacherous, and cruel; the poor were oppressed; the rich were haughty and proud.

6. Men were dishonest in their dealings; they were also very revengeful; to forgive an injury, which Christ has taught us is very noble, was then held to be great meanness; brotherly-kindness, charity, and good-will to men—which we now know to be according to the will of God—were in those days, either unknown, or held in contempt.

7. More than all this, there was great doubt and difference of opinion as to a future state of existence; some denied it altogether, and those who believed in it, differed very much as to what that future state was to be.

8. Christ taught the certainty of a future existence, a state into which all must pass—some for happiness and some for wo. To secure this happiness and escape this wo, or in other words to obtain Salvation, was represented by Him as the most important object that could be presented to the mind; accordingly He pointed out with anxious care, the means by which Salvation could be attained.

9. You will now perceive what a vast work Christ committed to his apostles in commanding them to go forth and spread the Gospel; it was nothing less than to overturn the established opinions of the whole world, and substitute in their place a set of doctrines and views of an opposite character. They were to attack all the prevalent religions, batter down the prejudices, and dispel the superstitions to which the minds of men clung in that day, as they cling to error now.

10. You must know, that in these times there were a great many splendid temples, some of stone and some of marble, dedicated to false gods. In these temples there were images of these gods, and the people came to worship and bow down before them. You must also know that many of these people were very rich and very learned, and thought they knew as much as any body.

11. Now the apostles were to go to such people and

tell them that their gods were false; that their religion was wickedness in the sight of the one living and true God; that their temples ought to be torn down; that they ought to give up their pride, and follow the meek and lowly Jesus; that they ought to forsake their sins and become holy; in short that they should love the Lord with all their heart, and do to others as they would have others do to them. Such was the business which Christ had committed to his disciples.

12. And who were they, to whom this mighty work was entrusted? A few persons, chiefly from the humble ranks of life, by no means distinguished for natural superiority of mind. Yet these men, without money, travelling on foot, often suffering the greatest hardships; sometimes whipped and sometimes imprisoned; scorned by the rich, and hated by the proud—these humble men sowed far and wide the seeds of the Gospel; in many cities they lighted the lamp of truth amid the darkness of ignorance, and they prepared the way for that broad sunshine of Christianity which now enlightens the world.

13. How painful were the means by which this blessing has been bestowed on mankind! Christ died for it—and his disciples toiled, suffered, and several of them perished for it. Let us not be so unwise as to despise or neglect, what these persons sent of Heaven,

thought of so much consequence that they were willing to suffer, toil, and die, for it.

14. In the Acts of the Apostles, you will find a most interesting account of the proceedings of these Apostles. The Jews had rejected Christ and his Gospel; they had also put him to death; they were therefore very little disposed to listen to what his disciples had to say.

15. But other nations, called in the Bible Gentiles, though they were Pagans and idolators, listened to the Apostles and many of them were converted to the true faith.

16. The labours of the Apostles after the Resurrection, were chiefly confined to Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy. These countries were at the time subject to the Roman government; they contained those portions of the earth where the people were most distinguished for learning, taste, and refinement. I will give you an account of these countries in the next chapter.

QUESTIONS.

2. What did the disciples do after Christ's resurrection?
3. What was the state of the world when Christ came?
4. What were almost all the nations? What is an idolater?
5. What of the Jews? What of mankind at the time Christ came?
6. Were men honest?
7. What of a future state of existence?
8. What did Christ teach?
9. What was the great work which Christ commanded his disciples to perform?

12. Who were the persons to do this great work?
How did the Apostles travel?
How were they treated?
What did they do?
14. Where will you find an interesting account of the travels and sufferings of the Apostles?
Did the Jews listen to Christ's disciples?
15. Who were called Gentiles?
What were the Gentiles?
Did the Gentiles believe the doctrines preached by the Apostles?
16. To what countries were the labours of the Apostles chiefly confined?
To what were these countries subject?
What of the people in these countries?

LESSON XX.

About Syria.

1. Syria, which I have already mentioned at page 24, lay to the north of Palestine. It was bounded on the north by Asia Minor, on the east by the river Euphrates and Arabia, on the south by Palestine and a part of Arabia, and west by the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Syria is frequently mentioned in the Bible; the people were engaged in almost constant wars with the Jews, from the time of David nearly to the time of Christ, when it became a Roman province.

3. At this period, its capital was Antioch, which was one of the most splendid cities in the world. This was the native place of St. Luke, and here both St. Peter and St. Paul lived for some time. Here too, the followers of Christ were first called Christians.

4. Damascus, another city of Syria, 136 miles northward of Jerusalem, appears to have been known ever since the time of Abraham; it is frequently mentioned in the Bible, and here St. Paul was miraculously converted to the Christian faith.

5. This city was famous in later times for making the best swords, sabres, and other cutlery; but the art which the people once possessed is now lost. The inhabitants of this city were also celebrated for manufacturing beautiful silks, to which the name of damask was given, from the place where they were made.

6. Another place in Syria, mentioned in the Bible was Tadmor, sometimes called "Tadmor in the Desert;" this was built by Solomon, for the convenience of his traders; it was ten miles in extent, but it is now in ruins. You will find a picture of it at page 21: The splendid remains of this city, consisting of columns and arches, beautifully sculptured in stone, show that it must have been a rich and powerful city. In more modern times it was called Palmyra.

7. At the distance of thirty-seven miles north west of Damascus, are the remains of Balbec, a very splendid city in the time of the Apostles, and then called Heliopolis. It is now in ruins, and contains scarcely more than a thousand inhabitants.

8. I must not forget to mention Phenice or Phenicia,

which lay along the border of the Mediterranean Sea; it contained the cities of Tyre, Sidon, Ptolemais and other celebrated places. In very early times the Phenicians were famous for taking the lead in commerce, navigation, and other arts. They were then an independent nation, but in after times their country became a province of Syria.

9. Syria is at the present day subject to the Turks, and like every other country under their government, it is stamped with an aspect of desolation and decay. The term Syria is now applied, not only to what anciently bore that name, but to Palestine also.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Syria?
   Its boundaries?
2. What of Syria? The people?
   When did it become a Roman province?
3. What was the capital of Syria?
   What of Antioch?
   Who was born at Antioch?
   Who resided there for some time?
   Which way is Antioch from Damascus?
   Where were the followers of Christ first called Christians?
   Where is Antioch situated?
4. Where is Damascus?
   Which way is it from Antioch?
   How long has Damascus been known?
5. What was Damascus famous for in later times?
   Why were certain silks called damask?
6. What of Tadmor?
   What is the present state of Tadmor?
   Its modern name?
7. Where are the ruins of Balbec?
   In what direction from Antioch?
8. Where was Phenicia?
   What cities did it contain?
   In what direction was Tyre from Antioch?

What of the Phenicians in very early times?
Were they then independent?
Did Phenicia become a province of Syria?

9. By whom is Syria now governed?
What of every country under the Turkish government?
What is now included in Syria?

LESSON XXI.

About Asia Minor, Greece, Macedonia, and Rome.

1. I BELIEVE I have already mentioned that the Jews in the Old Testament times, did not know of the Eastern continent, as divided into three parts—Europe, Asia and Africa; nor do these names occur in any part of the Bible, except that Asia is used in the New Testament, as a name for that portion of country which is commonly called Asia Minor, or Lesser Asia. It is also sometimes applied to a small portion of country around the city of Ephesus.

2. Asia Minor or Natolia, as it is now called, lies at the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea; it is a kind of peninsula, bounded on the north by the Euxine, or Black Sea; on the west by the Egean Sea; on the south by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the east by Syria, Mesopotamia and Armenia.

3. It is about seven hundred miles in length from east to west, and four hundred in breadth. It is at present under the government of Turkey, and the in-

habitants are mostly believers in Mahomet. The chief city now is Smyrna, to which many vessels go from this country, and bring back figs, dates, and many other things.

4. In the time of the Apostles, Asia Minor, which is a very fruitful country, had a great many inhabitants, and many cities; it was a Roman province and divided into Bithynia, Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Troas, Paphlagonia, and the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes.

5. Through the labours of Paul, Barnabas, Silas, Timothy, Luke, and perhaps others, Christianity was early planted in nearly all of these divisions of Asia Minor.

6. Ephesus, situated in Lydia, was a large and splendid city, having a magnificent temple, dedicated to a heathen goddess called Diana. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Paul spent some time at Ephesus, and here St. John resided during the latter part of his life. Over the church established in this place by the Apostles, Timothy was appointed bishop.

7. The "seven churches of Asia," mentioned in the Book of Revelations, were in this region. Their names were, Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. These places, which in the

time of the Apostles were large and flourishing cities, are most of them small and insignificant at the present day. Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia, was a splendid city and the birth place of St. Paul. Paphos was the capital of the island of Cyprus.

8. Greece, as you know, is situated in Europe; it is a sort of peninsula, running out into the Mediterranean Sea. It embraces a large number of Islands, lying to the east of it in the Egean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor. Macedonia, lying to the north of Greece was considered as belonging to Greece in the time of the Apostles.

9. At this period Greece was under the Romans, and divided into two provinces called Achaia, and Macedonia; Corinth was the capital of Achaia, and was famous for its commerce and riches. Athens, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, was renowned for its learned men, for its beautiful temples and for the knowledge of its people in the arts. Thessalonica, now Salonica, was the capital of the province of Macedonia.

10. Crete was a large island, lying south-east of Greece; Patmos was a small desolate island, to which St. John was banished, and where he wrote the Book of Revelations.

11. The history of Greece is exceedingly interesting; it was peopled in very early times, probably soon after

the flood. It gradually rose to a pitch of great civilization, and was at one time the seat of learning and the arts. It was conquered by the Romans, and still later by the Turks, to whom it remained in bondage for many years. But it has lately thrown off the yoke and is now an independent country.

12. Rome, one of the most famous cities the world ever saw, is situated in Italy, and lies about east of London; it was built by Romulus, 752 years before Christ. It was situated on the river Tiber, and extended over several hills; the climate was beautiful and the soil fertile; so it gradually rose to be a mighty city and was at one time supposed to be fifty miles in circuit.

13. In the time of the Apostles, this city was the capital of the Roman empire. Here the emperors resided in great splendor; the city was full of costly temples, palaces and other edifices; it also contained several millions of inhabitants.

14. The Roman empire at this time extended over nearly the whole civilized world; it included nearly all Europe, a part of Africa, and a large portion of Asia. It was the mightiest power of all antiquity, and held within its grasp, not only many millions of people, but a great variety of nations. All these nations being under the charge of Roman governors, had more or less

adopted the customs, the language, and the religion of Rome.

15. The language of Rome was what is now called Latin; its religion had been borrowed from Greece. This taught a belief in a multitude of gods and goddesses, and required the people to pay a superstitious worship to them.

16. The power of Rome began to diminish soon after our Saviour's time, and in about four hundred years this mighty empire was broken into ruins. The city of Rome gradually decayed, and is now but the shadow of what it was in its best days. Yet it is full of remains of its ancient grandeur.

QUESTIONS.

1. Did the Jews know of the three divisions, Europe, Asia and Africa?
   Do these names occur in the Bible?
   For what was the name Asia used in the New Testament?
2. What is Asia Minor now called?
   Where does it lie?
   In which direction was Asia Minor from Palestine?
   Boundaries?
3. Length? Breadth?
   What is at present the chief city of Asia Minor?
   What of Smyrna?
4. State of Asia Minor in the time of the Apostles?
   How was it divided?
6. Where was Ephesus situated?
   What of Ephesus?
   What of St. Paul?
   St. John? Timothy?
7. Where were the "seven churches" mentioned in the Revelations?
   The name of these seven places?
   What of these seven places in the times of the Apostles?
   What of them now?
   What of Tarsus? Paphos?
8. Where is Greece?

RUINS IN ROME.

Direction of Greece from Palestine?
From Asia Minor?
What does Greece embrace?
What of Macedonia?
9. By whom was Greece governed in the time of the Apostles?
How was it divided?
What of Corinth? Athens? Thessalonica?
10. Crete? Patmos?
11. When was Greece peopled?
To what condition did Greece rise?
By whom was Greece conquered?
By whom afterwards?
To whom was it long subject?
Present state of Greece?
12. Where is Rome?
Direction from Jerusalem?
Distance from Jerusalem?
When was Rome built?
By whom? Situation of Rome?
Climate? Soil?
What was its extent at one time?
13. What of Rome in the time of the Apostles?
What of the emperors?
What of the city?
Population?
14. The Roman empire of this time?
16. When was the Roman empire broken to pieces?
What of the city of Rome?
Its present state?

LESSON XXII.

The travels of the Apostles.

1. I HAVE now told you about the countries visited by the Apostles, in their endeavours to spread the Gospel; you will find a full account of their travels in the Book called the Acts of the Apostles.

2. From this book it appears that the labours of St. Peter, were chiefly limited to Palestine and the city of Antioch; yet it is supposed he may have preached in some parts of Asia Minor.

3. John, sometimes called the Evangelist, and the

writer of the Gospel which bears his name, preached for a while in Palestine, but he was at length banished to the isle of Patmos, by the Emperor of Rome. Here he wrote the book of Revelations; he afterwards resided at Ephesus, where he died at the age of 100 years.

4. James, the brother of John, suffered martyrdom under Herod Agrippa, as recorded in Acts xii. The other apostle James, the brother of Jude, wrote one of the Epistles, and was bishop of Jerusalem. He was here put to death by the Pharisees,A. D. 62. Of the labours of the other twelve Apostles, very little is said in the New Testame

5. St. Paul was appointed an Apostle after the Ascension of our Saviour; yet he was the most successful of these inspired missionaries in speading the Gospel. He was a native of Tarsus, and at first was zealous in persecuting the Christians; but while he was one day going on this business from Jerusalem to Damascus, he was miraculously converted, and became a Christian himself. See Acts ix.

6. Soon after this, Paul engaged very heartily in preaching the Gospel, and made several extensive journeys for this purpose. In the first place he went to Cesarea, Tarsus, and Antioch, and then returned to Jerusalem. In his second journey, he went to Antioch

and the Island of Cyprus and other places, returning again to Jerusalem.

7. On his third journey Paul went to Antioch, thence through some part of Asia Minor to Phillippi in Macedonia, and thence to Athens; at this latter place he was brought before a court called the Areopagus. This was composed of the most learned men of that learned city; yet Paul had no fear; he therefore addressed the court in the eloquent manner recorded in Acts xvii. From Athens he proceeded to Corinth, whence he returned by way of Ephesus to Jerusalem.

8. On his fourth journey Paul proceeded by way of Ephesus to Macedonia, thence to Rhodes, and other places, finally returning to Jerusalem about the year 58.

9. After this the Jews brought an accusation against him, and he was consequently taken by way of Antipatris, to be tried by Felix, the Roman governor, at Cesarea. Here he was kept in prison two years, and here he defended himself as is stated in Acts xxii. and xxvi.

10. Being a Roman citizen, he claimed the right of being tried by the Emperor at Rome; accordingly he was sent there, in company with other prisoners, under charge of a Roman officer, called a centurion.

11. In this celebrated voyage they started from Cesarea in a little vessel; in their progress they touched at Sidon, sailed round the east end of Crete, and finally

were shipwrecked near the island of Melita, now called Malta. From this place they proceeded to Syracuse, and finally arrived at Rome, A. D. 61. If you will look on the map at page 25, you will see the apostle's journeys marked.

12. After this tedious journey, Paul remained for a long time in imprisonment, but many persons came to see him, and to them he preached the Gospel. At this time he also wrote several of his Epistles. After his release from prison, his history is uncertain, but it is generally believed that he was beheaded by the order of a wicked emperor called Nero.

QUESTIONS.

1. In what part of the Bible will you find an account of the travels of the Apostles?
2. To what country were the labours of St. Peter chiefly confined?
3. Which of the four Gospels did John write?
   What is John sometimes called?
   What of his banishment?
   Where is Patmos?
   What did John write at Patmos?
   Where did he afterwards live and die?
   Where is Ephesus?
4. What of James the brother of John?
   What other James was there?
   What can you tell about this James?
   What of the other twelve Apostles?
5. When was Paul chosen as an Apostle?
   Where was Paul born?
   Where is Tarsus?
   What of Paul before he was converted?
   When was Paul converted?
6. What did Paul do soon after his conversion?
9. In what direction was Cesarea from Jerusalem?
10. Why did Paul claim the right of being tried by the Emperor?

About how far is it from Jerusalem to Rome?

11. From what place did Paul and the other prisoners embark?

At what place did they stop?

Round the end of what island did they sail? [Cesarea?

In which direction is Crete from

Where was Paul shipwrecked?

In which direction is Malta from Jerusalem?

In what country is Rome?

Is Italy in Europe, Asia, or Africa?

Point your finger toward Rome.

How far is Rome from London.

12. What was the situation of Paul for a long time after he reached Rome?

By whom is it believed Paul was beheaded?

LESSON XXIII.

About the first inhabitants of the earth; where they settled; Abraham, Lot, &c.

1. I HAVE now told you about the Geography of the New Testament, but as I have a little room in the following pages, I will tell you something about the Geography of the Old Testament. You remember that in the fore part of Genesis, there is a beautiful story of Adam and Eve, who were placed in a delightful country called the Garden of Eden. Here they lived for some time, but they were finally driven out because they disobeyed God.

2. There have been many inquiries among learned men, with a view to ascertain where the Garden of Eden was situated. It is generally believed to have been near a place where two rivers, called the Tigris

and Euphrates, unite. This was in Babylonia, not far from the Persian Gulf.

3. The descendants of Adam soon peopled the country, and the inhabitants built many great cities; these were probably situated between the Persian Gulf and

DISTANT VIEW OF MOUNT ARARAT, UPON WHICH THE ARK RESTED AFTER THE FLOOD.

the Mediterranean Sea; but how far the human race were distributed over the country at the time of the Flood, we do not know.

4. It was 1656 years from the Creation, that God determined to destroy the human race on account of their wickedness, by deluging the land with water. Noah and his family alone were saved, by getting into a large ship called an Ark. After the Ark had floated about a long time it rested upon a tall mountain called Ararat.

5. This mountain is in Armenia; its top is twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea and is always covered with snow. The Ark having rested here, Noah and his family came out of it, and when the water had dried up, they settled themselves somewhere on the banks of the Euphrates, a river which rises in Armenia, and flows south-easterly into the Persian Gulf.

6. The people appear to have increased very rapidly, and by and by they began to build an immense tower called Babel. God was displeased with this and to prevent their finishing it, he made them speak different languages, so that they could not understand each other. Accordingly they left off building the tower, and separating into different parties, they went and settled in different countries. This occurred about one hundred and twenty years after the deluge.

7. Noah, you remember, had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Now the children and descendants of Shem, at the time of the dispersion, are supposed to have gone east and spread themselves over the greater part of Asia. The descendants of Japheth are supposed to have proceeded westerly and peopled Asia Minor and Europe. The decendants of Ham are supposed to have peopled Africa and the southwest part of Asia.

8. All this you will recollect took place about four thousand years ago. Thus in very early ages the human race was extended over a considerable portion of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the foundation was laid, of those great empires, of which Ancient History gives us such wonderful accounts.

9. Abraham was born two years after the death of Noah, and 2008 after the Creation. He was a descendant of Arphaxad, the eldest son of Shem, and was a native of Ur, a town of Babylonia.

10. Abraham being commanded by God to leave his native country, and go into the land of Canaan which was promised to his posterity, departed, taking with him his father, his wife Sarah and his nephew, Lot, besides many servants. He had also a great many cattle, for he was a rich man, and followed the business of a herdsman.

11. Now Abraham did not settle down and build a village or a city, nor did he even build a house, but he moved about from place to place, like the Arabs and Tartars of the present day, sheltering himself and his family in tents.

12. After having been in Canaan some time, Abraham and Lot, who had both a great many cattle, found they could not well live together, because there was not sufficient pasture; accordingly they separated. Lot retiring to the plain of Sodom, and Abraham went westward to the plain of Mamre, near the city of Hebron.

13. At this time it appears that Canaan was pretty thickly peopled; there were, no doubt, considerable tracts of land that were unoccupied, and here I suppose that Abraham and Lot permitted their flocks to graze. But there were cities in all directions, and there were many nations and tribes, each governed by a king or chief.

14. Well, as I have said before, Abraham continued to wander about from place to place, for some time, but at length Hebron and its vicinity became the principal residence of himself and his family. He however sometimes lived at other places, and for a while dwelt among the Philistines at Gerar, in the south western part of Canaan.

15. I have before mentioned that Abraham purchased a cave in the plain of Mamre, called Macpelah, which became the burying place of his family. Here the patriarch was himself buried together with his wife Sarah. Here also in after times, both Isaac and Jacob were buried.

16. I suppose you have read the interesting story of Joseph, as related in Genesis. Jacob, the father, was living at Hebron at the time that his son was taken to Egypt. After he discovered that Joseph had become a great man in Egypt, he with his whole family removed to that country.

17. The family of Jacob became thus established in Egypt; their descendants increased rapidly and what is very remarkable, they kept themselves separate from other nations.

18. The Hebrews, or Israelities as they are often called, because they are descendants from Jacob whose other name was Israel, began to find their situation in Egypt by no means comfortable; they were treated as slaves, and were obliged to work very hard. The king, called Pharaoh, passed cruel laws in regard to them, and finally commanded that all the little Jewish boys should be put to death.

19. Now one of the Jewish women had a beautiful infant boy named Moses, and she could not bear to

have him killed; so she made a sort of basket, that would float like a boat, and put her boy into it; she then hid him in the edge of the river Nile among the tall bulrushes.

20. It happened that Pharaoh's daughter, who was a princess, came this way and found the boy. She was greatly pleased with him, and took him with her; she then went to find some woman to take care of him. She chanced to meet with the mother of Moses, not supposing that she was the mother of the child, and engaged her to nurse the boy.

21. You may well believe that the Jewish mother undertook this task with great joy. She kept him for some time, and when he had grown to be quite a boy, the princess came for him and took him home with her.

22. Now the princess was very rich, and lived in a splendid palace, and as she loved Moses, she had him brought up as if he were her own son. The Egyptians at this time had a great many learned men among them, and Moses went to school to some of them. He was a good boy and attended well to his lessons, and he soon knew quite as much as his schoolmasters.

23. Thus Moses grew up to be a man, but when he was about forty years old, he did something to dis-

please Pharaoh; accordingly he was obliged to go away to save his life; and so he went into Midian, a country lying in Arabia on the eastern coast of the Red Sea.

24. Here he remained for forty years, occupying his time chiefly as a shepherd. The time had now arrived when God had determined to deliver the Israelites from their slavery in Egypt; and as He designed that Moses should be their leader, He commanded him, though now at the age of eighty years, to return once more to Egypt.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where were Adam and Eve placed?
2. Where is it supposed the Garden of Eden was situated?
3. Did the descendants of Adam build a great many cities? [ed? Where were these probably situat-
4. When did the Deluge take place? Who were saved from the Deluge? Where did the Ark rest?
5. Where is Ararat? Its height? Where does the Euphrates rise? Where does it empty? Its course?
6. What was the effect of the confusion of languages? How long after the Deluge did this happen?
7. What three sons had Noah? What of the descendants of Shem? The descendants of Japheth? The descendants of Ham?
8. How long since did these things [occur?
9. What of Abraham? What was his native place?
10. What did Abraham do? In which direction did Abraham go from Babylon to Canaan?
11. In what way did Abraham live?
12. What of Abraham and Lot?
13. What of Canaan at this time?
14. What place finally became the residence of Abraham and his family?
15. What of Macpelah?

16. Where did Jacob live?
In what direction was Hebron from Egypt?
How far was it from Hebron to that part of Egypt where Joseph lived? *Ans.* Probably 250 miles?
17. How did the Jews come to be established in Egypt?
18. Why are the Jews called Israelites?
19. Tell the story of Moses.
23. Why did Moses go to Midian?
Where was Midian?
In what direction from Canaan?
24. How long did Moses stay in Midian?
What did he do there?

LESSON XXIV.

About Egypt.

1. As Egypt is one of the most remarkable countries on the globe, I must give you some account of it. I have already remarked that the works of God, such as mountains, rivers, and plains, remain with little change from age to age, while the works of man, such as houses, temples, palaces, towns, and cities rise and fall, flourish and decay.

2. If you were to go to Egypt, you would find the same plains, the same river Nile, the same Sea that were there when Moses was living; but you would find that the cities which then spread over the land had fallen into ruins, and that the people could hardly point out the places upon which they once stood. You would find here and there half buried remains of the houses and temples and walls of ancient times;

THE RED SEA.

these would tell you at once how splendid these ancient cities were, and how desolate they are now.

3. Egypt occupies the northeastern corner of Africa. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea, on the south by Nubia or Ethiopia, and on the west by Lybia.

4. It is divided into two parts by the Nile, which runs from south to north, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea by several mouths. There is never any rain in Egypt, but the country is watered by being annually overflowed by the Nile; these floods occur in the autumn and are caused by heavy rains in Abyssinia, a country to the south of Egypt where the sources of the Nile are. These floods not only water the land in Egypt, but they render it very fruitful.

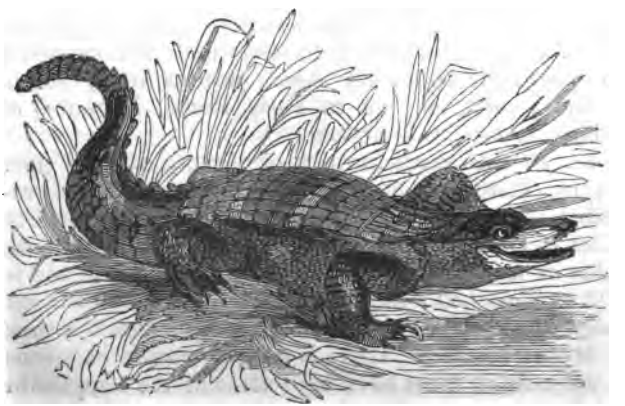
5. Egypt at present has several races of people, among whom are many Turks. They are chiefly Mahomedans, and for many ages the country has been so ill governed that it has grown quite poor. The cities of antiquity have passed away and nothing but their splendid ruins remain; other cities have been built, but they have a gloomy appearance.

6. The present capital of Egypt is Cairo, or Grand Cairo, which has been built about twelve hundred years. Alexandria is another large city, but it is much smaller than the famous city built by Alexander, about

VIEW OF THE NILE AND PYRAMIDS OF GIZEH.

three hundred years before Christ. At a place called Gizeh, there are several Pyramids, built by some of the Egyptian kings; one of these is about five hundred feet high, and seems to have the durability of the great works of nature; it was probably built even before the time of Moses. If so, it has been standing for four thousand years.

7. Egypt is a very hot country, and never has any cold weather; it produces oranges, melons, figs, and other delicious fruits; it also yields rich harvests of wheat. In the Nile there are huge crocodiles, which



CROCODILE, CALLED IN THE BIBLE LEVIATHAN.

are called leviathans in the Bible; there are also vultures, which live upon the flesh of dead animals; and hyenas, which prowl about and make a doleful cry at night.

8. Egypt was settled very soon after the deluge, by the descendants of Ham; the people increased very fast, and in a few centuries they became rich and learned. They had the art of erecting very beautiful and magnificent buildings; they understood a great deal about the sun, moon, and stars, and they knew many other things.

9. They were in fact, the most learned nation on the face of the globe, and such was their fame on this account that young men were sent from other countries to finish their education there; just as many young at the present day go to Paris, Rome, Florence, or others, to acquire knowledge.

10. In the southern part of Egypt, called Upper Egypt, there are still to be seen the wonderful remains of a city which appears to have been thirty miles in circuit. This city was Thebes; it lay on both sides of the Nile; it was surrounded by a wall and is said to have had a hundred gates. Here the ancient kings of Upper Egypt, perhaps even before the time of Moses, resided. There is nothing now in existence so splendid as must have been some of the temples in

this wonderful city of antiquity; yet it is at present almost deserted; it is a heap of ruins, and probably for three thousand years has been left to desolation.

11. The northern part of Egypt, called Lower Egypt, is by far the most fertile, and here has been the chief population for many ages. In the time of Moses, Memphis was probably a great city situated on the western banks of the Nile, a little to the north of Gizeh. Here the kings of Lower Egypt resided for ages; it was very magnificent, filled with palaces and temples, and crowded with thousands of people. But this great city has vanished and the place where it was built is not very accurately known.

12. On, or Heliopolis, was situated on the eastern side of the Nile, at no great distance from Memphis; it was called the "city of the Sun," because the Sun was worshiped there and because there was a splendid temple in the city, dedicated to the Sun. It is supposed that Moses was brought up at this place; in his time, it was a great city, but it is now utterly gone.

13. Although the ancient Egyptians were the most learned of all the nations, they still did not know the true God; they worshiped the sun and the moon, and even bowed down to the bull, the dog, the cat, the wolf, the crocodile, the ibis, together with leeks,

onions, bears, and monsters of their own imagination.

14. After the departure of the Israelites, Egypt continued for many centuries to be a rich and powerful country. It was at length conquered by the Persians, and afterwards, 330 years before Christ, it was taken by a famous conqueror from Greece called Alexander. From this period it flourished, under the reign of several kings called the Ptolemies, till about thirty years before Christ, when it was taken by the Romans.

15. It continued in their hands for a long time but finally passed to the Saracens and afterwards to the Turks, who have since held it. Their government here has had the same effect as in other countries; it has reduced the people to a state of gloomy servitude; it has converted fertile lands into barrenness, and cities which once cherished the arts, have become scenes of desolation.

QUESTIONS.

2. If you were to go to Egypt what would you find?
3. Where is Egypt? Boundaries?
4. In what direction was Thebes from Cairo?
   Which way was Memphis from Thebes?
   What effect have the floods of the Nile?
   What causes the overflowing of the Nile?
5. What of the people of Egypt?
6. What of Cairo? Alexandria?
   The great Pyramid of Gizeh?

7. Climate of Egypt?
   Its productions? Animals?
   What is the Crocodile called in the Bible?
8. Settlement of Egypt? Its increase?
   What arts and sciences had they?
9. What of their learning and fame?
10. What of Upper Egypt?
    Describe Thebes as it once was.
    Describe its present state.
11. What of Lower Egypt?
    What of Memphis?
12. Where was On?
13. Did the ancient Egyptians worship the true God?
    What did they worship?
14. What of Egypt after the departure of the Jews?
    What of the Persians?
    Alexander? The Ptolemies?
    When was Egypt taken by the Romans?
15. What of Egypt since?
    What effect has the government of the Turks had in all countries?
    What effect has it had in Egypt?
    What ocean must you cross to go to Egypt?
    What sea?

LESSON XXV.

How the Jews wandered for forty years.

1. We will now go back to the period when Moses returned from Midian to Egypt. The Jews had been in this country 215 years since the migration of Jacob and his family, and the time had arrived when they were to leave this land, where they had been treated like slaves, to take possession of Canaan, according to the promise made by God to Abraham. You will remember that the events I am now going to mention, occurred about 1500 years before Christ, or about 3300 years ago.

2. I have not room to tell you the whole story of the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt; it is very interesting and may be found in the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of Exodus. It seems that Pharoah, the king, promised to Moses that he would let the people go, but he broke his promise several times; Moses, therefore, at length led them away, taking a north-easterly direction towards Canaan.

3. The number of the Israelites was immense; it is supposed there must have been two millions, men, women, and children; they chiefly travelled on foot, and as they passed along, spread over the country for many miles in extent.

4. Moses led them on, and at length came to the north-western branch of the Red Sea. Pharaoh was very angry, and supposing that he could now fall upon the people, came out with a great host to attack them. With the Red Sea before them, and his armies behind, the proud king supposed that he should take easy vengeance upon these runaway Jews.

5. But Moses stretched out his hand towards the sea, and the waters were miraculously divided, so that the immense multitude of Jews passed safely across on dry ground. Pharaoh followed, but when he had got into the bed of the sea, the waters rushed upon him and his armies, and they were all drowned.

MAP SHEWING THE WANDERINGS OF THE JEWS FROM EGYPT TO CANAAN.

6. Moses now led his people forward, they being guided by a cloud that passed before them during the day, and a pillar of fire that preceded them, at night.

7. I have not time to tell you all about the wanderings of the Jews before they arrived at Canaan. It seems that they were a rebellious nation, and God wished to teach them by experience and adversity, the necessity of obedience to him. The whole distance from Memphis, the capital of Egypt, to Jerusalem, is not more than two hundred and fifty miles, and if they had gone directly on, they might have accomplished their journey in a few weeks; but it was God's will that they should wander in the wilderness for forty years.

8. After crossing the Red Sea, the Jews proceeded in a southerly direction, keeping for some time pretty near the shore of that Sea; after a while they arrived at Meribah, where Moses miraculously procured water by smiting a rock. They proceeded on their journey, and finally came to a group of mountains situated in the midst of a gloomy desert; among these mountains there are two lofty peaks, one called Sinai, and the other Horeb.

9. Moses led the children of Israel among these wild and dreary scenes, and himself ascended Mount Sinai. Here he held communion with God and received from

VIEW OF THE PEAK OF MOUNT SINAI.

him the Moral Law as recorded in the twentieth chapter of Exodus.

10. After leaving Mount Sinai the Jews proceeded in a northerly direction, and at length came to Kadesh Barnea. Being now very close to Canaan they sent

spies to see the country and bring back an account of it; this account was on the whole unfavourable, and the Jews were so much disheartened that they resolved to return to Egypt. God was displeased by this, and therefore decreed that they should wander in the wilderness till all over twenty years of age should die, except Joshua and Caleb.

11. After staying a long time at Kadesh Barnea, the Jews set out and proceeded back toward Egypt, nearly to the place where they crossed the Red Sea; they then marched eastward, and came close to the northern point of the eastern branch of the Red Sea; from this they proceeded by a winding course to Mount Nebo on the western side of Canaan.

12. Here Moses ascended a tall peak called Pisgah, where he could see the promised land of Canaan; but he was not permitted to enter it. By the most extraordinary skill and by the aid of Divine Power, he had led the children of Israel for forty years, and having accomplished his work, he died, being one hundred and twenty years old. See Deuteronomy 34th chapter.

13. After the death of Moses, Joshua took the command of the Jews and led them forward. They crossed the Jordan, and coming to a city of the Jebusites, called Jebus or Jericho, they took it, as I have before told you; they afterwards conquered the various tribes

that occupied the country, and divided the lands among themselves.

QUESTIONS.

1. How long had the Jews been in Egypt when Moses returned from Midian?
   How long before Christ did the departure of the Israelites take [place?
2. What of Pharaoh?
   In which direction did Moses lead the Jews from Egypt?
3. What was the probable number of the Jews on leaving Egypt?
4. To which branch of the Red Sea did the people come?
7. What is the distance from Memphis to Jerusalem?
   How long did it take the Jews to go from Egypt to Canaan?
   If they had gone straight on how long would it have taken them?
   Why were they so long in going from Egypt to Canaan?
8. In which direction did the Jews travel after crossing the Red Sea?
   At what place did Moses smite the rock?
   What mountains did the Jews come to?
   Where is Mount Sinai?
   In which direction is it from Jerusalem?
9. Where did Moses receive the Ten Commandments?
10. In which direction did the Jews proceed after leaving Sinai?
    Where is Kadesh Barnea?
    What did the Jews do when they arrived at Kadesh Barnea?
11. Where is Mount Nebo?
12. What peak did Moses ascend?
    What did he see?
    Where did Moses die?
    How old was he when he died?
13. Who commanded the Jews after the death of Moses?

LESSON XXVI.

About the various nations that the Jews found in the land of Canaan; how they conquered these nations and divided the lands among the Twelve Tribes, and various other matters. About Assyria, and Babylon.

1. I BELIEVE you will agree that the story of the Jews, that I have just been telling you, is very wonderful, but it is not more so than that of their settlement in the land of Canaan. When they arrived in the country, which you will remember was about 1450 years before Christ, they found it occupied by seven different tribes or nations, all descendants of Canaan the son of Ham.

2. These nations were very wicked, and God commanded the Israelites to put them to death; in consequence of this direction, there was a great deal of fighting between the Jews and these various nations.

3. Beside the seven tribes that I have mentioned, there were six others, living along the borders of Canaan, with whom the Israelites had a great many battles. Among these nations were the Philistines, who were a warlike and powerful people, and considerably advanced in civilization; they lived in the southwest part of Canaan, along the Mediterranean Sea.

4. Their chief cities were Gath, Askelon, Ashdod,

Gaza, and Ekron. The people were very idolatrous, and after a great deal of fighting, they were finally conquered by the Jews under King David.

5. In the northwestern part of Canaan, were the Phenicians, whom I have already mentioned; they were at this very early period carrying on commerce and sending ships to various places. The chief towns were Tyre and Sidon; it was Hiram, the king of Tyre, who furnished Solomon with a good many articles for the famous temple which he built.

6. To the southeast of Palestine was the land of the Edomites, or Idumea, where the descendants of Esau dwelt. This country which was once fruitful and filled with cities, the remains of which still exist, is now barren, deserted, and desolate.

7. To the northeast of Canaan was Syria, the capital of which was Damascus, which has been already described. Such was the state of things in this region, when the Jews came to take possession of Canaan, or the Land of Promise.

8. The Israelites having conquered and taken possession of the country, parcelled it out among the twelve tribes into which their nation was divided. This division you will see on the map.

9. After this division, the Jews increased rapidly, and in the course of years conquered many of the nations

MAP OF PALESTINE AS DIVIDED AMONG THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL

around them. In the time of David and Solomon, about 459 years after the Jews took possession of Canaan, the nation had reached their highest point of prosperity. They were then very rich and powerful, and the government was extended from the borders of Egypt on the west, to the river Euphrates on the east.

10. But Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, was less fortunate than his father; under him ten of the tribes revolted and set up an independent government. These formed what was called the Kingdom of Israel, of which Samaria was the capital, and here the kings of Israel resided.

11. The other part of Canaan, consisting of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, was called the Kingdom of Judah; this continued to be governed by kings who were the descendants of David, for many years. The Hebrew nation however was divided, and constant quarrels between members of the same great family were the consequence. Under these circumstances, the nation was gradually weakened, and finally became a prey to other nations.

12. From the time of the separation, the people of Israel became, to a considerable extent, idolaters. The kingdom continued for about 250 years, when a powerful king from Assyria came with a great army, con-

quered the country and carried the principal inhabitants away with him, as captives. This happened 722 years before Christ.

13. Assyria, at this time, was a great empire, situated to the northeast of Canaan; Nineveh lying on the Tigris, was the capital; it was an immense city, fifty miles in circuit, having walls a hundred feet high and half a million of inhabitants. About six hundred years before Christ, it was destroyed agreeably to the prophecy of Nahum vii. 8.

14. At the same time that Nineveh was destroyed, the Assyrian Empire was overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. As to the Israelites or the Ten Tribes who were carried into captivity by the Assyrians, it has been doubted whether they ever returned to Canaan. There is however good reason to believe that many of them went back.

15. The kingdom of Judah continued for a longer period than that of Israel; its capital was Jerusalem, and it preserved for a long time the worship of the true God. From the revolt of the Ten Tribes to about six hundred years before Christ, it had a succession of twenty kings; but at this period the country was conquered, Jerusalem was taken, and the principal inhabitants were carried captive to Babylon, by Nebuchadnezzar.

MAP OF THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE.

16. It was during this captivity that Daniel, Jeremiah, and other prophets lived. Babylon at this time was an immense city, and the capital of the kingdom of Babylon or Chaldea. This city was founded by Nimrod the great-grandson of Noah, as it is supposed on the place where the tower of Babel was begun. It rose to a pitch of great splendour, and continued for many centuries to be a magnificent place; but it was finally destroyed, and it is now hardly known where it stood.

17. The kingdom of Babylon, had been founded by the Chaldeans, who were very famous for their knowledge of the stars. It became a mighty empire, and included Babylonia, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, and other countries. This latter province is sometimes called Padan Aram, in the Bible, a word which signifies "between the rivers." This name is descriptive of Mesopotamia, for it lies between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

18. The kingdom of Babylon continued to flourish for a short time, and nothing could exceed the splendour of its capital, or the pomp and magnificence of its kings; but like the empire of Assyria which had gone before, it was destined to destruction, and agreeably to the words of prophecy, 536 years before Christ, it was overthrown by Cyrus, king of Persia. The Jews, having been in captivity about seventy years, were many of

them permitted by Cyrus to return to their country, and under Nehemiah, Jerusalem was rebuilt and the temple revived.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who occupied the land of Canaan when the Jews came there?
2. What did God command the Jews to do?
3. What of other tribes along the borders of Canaan?
   What of the Philistines?
   Where did they live?
4. What were the chief cities?
5. What of the Phenicians?
   Chief towns of Phenicia?
   What of Hiram?
6. What of Edom?
7. What of Syria?
8. What did the Jews do after taking possession of Canaan?
   What two tribes occupied the north of Canaan?
   What tribes lay along the Mediterranean Sea?
   What two tribes occupied the south of Canaan?
   What tribes lay west of the Jordan?
   What two tribes touched upon the Dead Sea?
   In which direction is Gath from Jerusalem?
9. What took place after the division of Canaan among the Twelve Tribes?
   At what period was the Jewish nation at its highest point of prosperity?
   What was the state of the kingdom at this time?
   What was its extent?
10. What of Rehoboam?
    What of the Ten Tribes?
    Which were the Ten Tribes that revolted?
    What was the name of the kingdom formed by the Ten Tribes?
    What was the capital of the kingdom of Israel?
11. What two tribes formed the kingdom of Judah?
    How was the Hebrew nation divided?
    Why did the kingdoms of Judah and Israel become weakened?
12. What of the inhabitants of Israel after the separation?
    How long did the kingdom last?

What happened to the kingdom of Israel at the end of 250 years from its commencement?
In which direction was Assyria from Canaan?
13. What of Assyria at this time?
What of Nineveh?
When was Nineveh destroyed?
14. When was the Assyrian Empire overthrown? By whom?
15. What of the kingdom of Judah?
16. Which way was Babylon from Jerusalem?
17. What of the kingdom of Babylon?
What of the Chaldeans?
What did the kingdom of Babylon include?
Which way is Mesopotamia from Canaan?
What other name had Mesopotamia?
Why is Padan Aram descriptive of Mesopotamia?

LESSON XXVII.

About Persia. The Story of the Jews continued.

1. THE history of Persia, would of itself fill a book, but I have only room to say a few words about it. The first inhabitants of this country, which lay to the east of Babylonia, were descended from Elam, the son of Shem; the people gradually increased until Elam or Persia became a great empire. Cyrus, whom I have already mentioned, was a great warrior, and conquered all the nations around him; he became so famous, that he was called Cyrus the Great.

2. The capital of this empire was Persepolis, and here the kings lived in great splendour; the empire increased in power and even Babylon became but a mere

province of Persia. Media, which lay to the north of Persia, and which had been a powerful kingdom, became also a part of Persia.

3. Assyria, Mesopotamia, Syria, Canaan, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece, were all swallowed up by the Persian monarchy; but this mighty power was overthrown, by Alexander the Conqueror, about 330 years before Christ. From that period it has undergone many changes, but Persia is still a powerful kingdom, with ten millions of inhabitants. Its ancient cities, however, are many of them no more to be found, and Persepolis, once so magnificent, is a heap of ruins.

4. Let us now go back to the story of the Jews Cyrus the Great after he had conquered Babylon, issued an order permitting the Jews to return to their native country. They had been in captivity, as you remember, about seventy years; nearly all, therefore, who were living had been born in Babylon; still such was the love of the nation for the land of their fathers, that fifty thousand of them left Babylon and went to Jerusalem.

5. Here, under Nehemiah, they began to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. You will recollect I am now speaking of the kingdom of Judah; it is from this time, that the people began to take the name of Jews; before that time they were generally called Hebrews.

6. The Israelites, you remember, those who occupied the country belonging to the Ten Tribes, had many of them long before been carried into captivity by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria. Some of the people however remained; others came from Assyria, and settled in the country, so that at the time of Nehemiah, there were a great many people there.

7. A part of the inhabitants were called Samaritans; these, as I have said before, were a mixed people, the descendants of the Israelites who remained in the country, and the Assyrian colonists who settled there. On the return of the Jews, these people wished to assist in rebuilding the temple at Jerusalem; but as their worship was mixed with idolatry, the Jews would not permit it; hence quarrels ensued, and in the end the Jews and Samaritans hated each other very much.

8. The work of rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem was carried on with such spirit, that in four years after the return of the Jews, they were completed, the temple rebuilt, and the worship of God re-established. From this time the country seemed to flourish. It was however subject to Persia, and the people paid an annual tribute to that country; it was in fact a sort of province of Persia, and passed under the name of Judea.

9. The Jews remained in this condition for a long time; but 168 years before Christ, the king of Syria,

called Antiochus Epiphanes, sent his armies into the country, and the people were sorely persecuted. This roused the Jews in their own defence, and under a brave man by the name of Judas Maccabeus, they fought the Syrians with great spirit.

10. The war was kept up for a great many years, and the Jews finally succeeded in establishing their independence. Thus, again they were a free people, after having been in servitude from the time of Nebuchadnezzar, a period of about 400 years.

11. In this state, the Jews continued to be governed by their own kings for about one hundred years; these kings were the descendants of Judas Maccabeus, but sixty-three years before Christ, some difficulties occurred between the reigning king and his brother; so the Romans interfered and took possession of the country.

12. From this time Judea became a Roman province, and that part of Canaan or Palestine, which had formed the kingdom of Israel, was divided into the provinces of Samaria, Galilee, and Perea, as I have told you in another part of this book.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Persia?
What of the first inhabitants of Persia?

2. What of Persepolis?
What of Babylonia?
What of Media? Boundaries of [Media?

3. What other countries belonged to the Persian empire?
   How was Mesopotamia bounded?
   When and by whom was the Persian monarchy overthrown?
4. How long had the Jews been in captivity in Babylon?
   How many of the Jews returned to Jerusalem?
   Where were most of these Jews born?
   From what period did the people of Judah begin to be called Jews?
   What were they called before?
6. Who were the Israelites?
   Were there many people in the country, which had belonged to the kingdom of Judah in the time of Nehemiah?
7. What were a part of the inhabitants called?
   Who were the Samaritans?
   Why did the Jews refuse the aid of the Samaritans?
8. What of the rebuilding of Jerusalem, &c.
   What followed the rebuilding of Jerusalem?
9. What occurred 168 years before Christ?
10. Did the Jews require their freedom?
    How long had they been in a state of servitude or subject to other countries?
11. How long did the Jews continue to be governed by their own kings?
    Who were these kings?
    When did the Romans take possession of Canaan?
12. What did Judea become from this time?

LESSON XXVII.

REVIEW OF THE WHOLE.

1. I BELIEVE I have now nearly finished my story, but I must not forget to say something about Ethiopia, or Cush, which is frequently mentioned both in the Old and New Testament. This country lay in Africa, to the north of Egypt, and embraced what is now called

Nubia and Abyssinia; it has been supposed that the Queen of Sheba who came to visit Solomon on account of his extraordinary wisdom, was a princess of Abyssinia.

2. The inhabitants of Ethiopia were what we call negroes, and consequently all persons who were black, appear to have been called Ethiopians in ancient times. Hence the observation, Jeremiah xiii. 23, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots."

3. I have now endeavoured to give you an account of the various places mentioned in the Old and New Testament; or in other words I have nearly finished what I had to say of the Geography of the Bible. I have mixed up with this a little History, partly because I thought it would please you, and partly because it was necessary in order to make you understand the things I wish to teach you.

4. Let us now go back and review the story I have been telling you. In the first place you remember that God created Adam and Eve, and placed them in the Garden of Eden, about 4000 years before the birth of Christ. The descendants of Adam peopled the country along the banks of the Euphrates, but were destroyed by the Deluge.

5. Noah and his family were saved, and again the country along the banks of the Euphrates became as it

were the cradle of the human family. Here the country was soon filled with people, and from this region colonists went forth to settle other parts of the world.

6. Thus the kingdom of Egypt was founded, and the great empire of Assyria arose; this was overthrown by Babylon, and Babylon in turn was destroyed by Persia. This last seemed to swallow up the surrounding nations, and Media, Parthia, India, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and other countries, became provinces of Persia.

7. But Persia was overturned by Alexander of Macedon, and the empire of Alexander finally fell before the power of the Romans. Rome, the greatest empire of antiquity, flourished for several centuries, and then perished to rise no more.

8. Such is the brief story of these nations of the olden time, with whose history that of the Jews is interwoven. As a nation, their power has been far less than that of either of the great empires I have mentioned, but their history has more instruction in it, and more to interest and amuse us, than that of all antiquity besides.

9. This remarkable nation you will remember originated with Abraham, who was a native of Ur, a city of Chaldea. From this country, he emigrated to Canaan, and here his family became established; his grandson Jacob removed with his children to Egypt, and his descendants constituted the Hebrew nation.

10. After remaining in Egypt, 215 years from the time of Jacob's settlement there, the Hebrews set out for Canaan, and after wandering for a long time, established themselves in the Promised Land. This they divided among the twelve tribes, and after much fighting, subdued the surrounding nations.

11. The kingdom flourished, and in the time of David and Solomon it included the northern part of Arabia, and a large extent of country around Canaan; but in the time of Rehoboam, Canaan was separated into the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Israel was overthrown by the king of Assyria, and the principal inhabitants were carried into captivity, to return no more, except, perhaps, that a few of them may have gone back to their native land.

12. The kingdom of Judah, many years after, was overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar, but after seventy years of captivity, the people, under Nehemiah, rebuilt Jerusalem, and restored the temple. From that time the Hebrews have been called Jews. After remaining in this state for several hundred years, they became subject to the king of Syria; but when his persecutions became intolerable, they revolted, and under the Maccabees, regained their freedom. But this was again lost, and for a long time they remained subject to the Roman yoke.

13. It was during this period that Christ came into the world. Heretofore the history of mankind had been one continued tale of battles and bloodshed; one empire had arisen but to be crushed and trampled upon by another; nation rushed against nation, and every plain and valley, whose fertility had tempted mankind to cover it with towns and villages, became crimsoned with blood.

14. All the nations had lost the worship of the true God; throughout the wide world, the people of the cities, towns, and villages, the learned and the ignorant, the wise and foolish, were nearly all idolaters.

15. In Rome, in Athens, in Alexandria, in the cities of Asia Minor, in Babylon, and other places, there were temples dedicated to gods that never existed, and here, people of all classes came to worship their imaginary deities.

16. Christ came then to a world lying in sin and wickedness; he may be compared to a sun rising upon a world of night. He seems to have separated the history of mankind into two great portions; that which went before may be called Ancient History, and may be esteemed the Period of Darkness; that which has followed may be called Modern History, or the Christian Period.

17. Accordingly from Christ's birth, we begin a new

date, and reckon the years from that period. Thus we call the present year 1839, because it is 1839 years since he was born. After preaching to mankind for a few years, and unfolding to them the most wonderful truths, Christ took his departure and left the Apostles to convey to other nations the doctrines which he had taught.

18. These pious men set out upon their various missions, some to one country and some to another. Paul, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, made a number of journies, and visiting various cities in Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece, finally terminated his career at Rome.

19. It would be interesting to go on, and pursue the story of the Christian Religion, after the death of the Apostles. But I can only say that it had to struggle with much opposition; yet gradually extended its influence, like the ascending sun it shed its light over a great part of the world.

THE END.

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